

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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THE PRESENT RECESS IS GIVING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THEIR CONSTITUENCIES AND GET IN TOUCH WITH THE FEELING OF THE VOTERS. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS WHO ARE PAID BY THE PEOPLE TO WORK FOR THEM, AND IF THEIR WORK IS NOT SATISFACTORY IT IS THE DUTY OF THEIR EMPLOYERS TO TELL THEM SO. THE MEMBERS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DO ALL THE TALKING, BUT SHOULD BE INFORMED ON HOW THEIR CONSTITUENTS EXPECT THEM TO VOTE ON THE VARIOUS MATTERS NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

MAY 31, 1911

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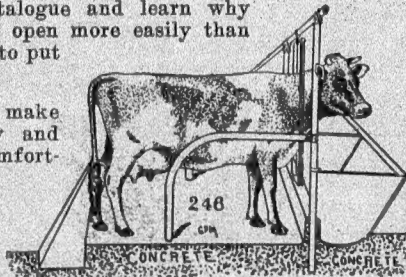
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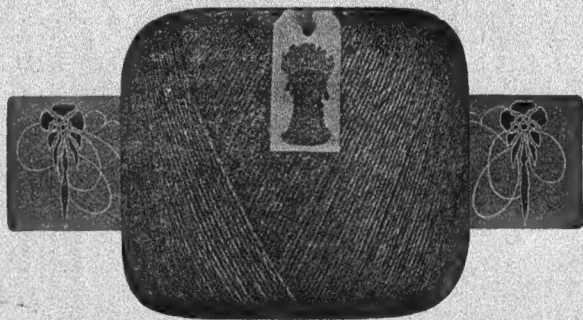
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U.S. SENATE AND RECIPROCITY

Washington, May 28.—The senate finance committee has but a few more witnesses to appear before it on the reciprocity measure. Monday and Tuesday, it is expected, will wind up the hearings unless more applications are received meantime. The committee plans to go into executive session Wednesday. How long the committee will deliberate no member has guessed. When it is ready to report, many senators have predicted, it will submit the bill without recommendation as was done at the last session. The friends of reciprocity, including President Taft, also hope it will be reported without amendment.

The Democratic house leaders plainly are troubled over the doubtful situation in the Senate. Speaker Champ Clark has declared, however, that while he does not like the hot weather in Washington, there must be a vote in the Senate on Canadian reciprocity if congress has to "sizzle" through burning suns "until snow flies."

As to the Senate action on the farmers' free list bill, popular election of Senators, reapportionment, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and wool tariff revision, the Democrats are believed to be not so insistent. There is an assurance now that the popular election of Senators measure will be disposed of in the Senate June 21, the date fixed for a vote.

HOW NESBITT GOT IT

The name of J. B. Phillips, who is today under arrest for shooting his wife in their St. George street home last night, recalls the story of the transfer of the option of the Keeley Mine, the option which had so much to do with the smashing of the Farmers' bank.

The story is a good one, and is vouched for by one on the inside as absolutely true. It appears that about two years ago Phillips was in Cobalt. He had secured an option in the mine from Keeley, Jowsey and Wood, and had held it for some little time. For some reason or other Phillips was not particularly well identified with this option and was anxious to dispose of it. Enters now upon the scene that great figure in high finance, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, then president of the Farmers' Bank. One day Phillips with a companion was walking down a street in Cobalt, when a resplendent figure, sturdy of shoulder, an immaculate silk on the back of his head, a cigar gripped vigorously in his teeth, hove in sight.

"There's a man who looks as though he had money. See if you can't sell your option to him," said Phillips' companion.

Extraordinary as it appears, that is exactly what happened. The jovial doctor was a bank president in those days, and mining options looked good to him as investments for the bank's surplus funds. He took the option from Phillips. The latter, it is said, got little for it, a small amount of cash and some shares of the stock, together with some commission.

With his option in his pocket the doctor trekked back to Toronto where W. R. Travers presided over the cash. He evidently thought the president had done a good stroke of business, for the books show that the bank paid over some \$500,000 for it. George Wishart, New York financier, is the next on the list of the dramatic personae, and Travers was the next man to bear the option, like a fiery cross. It turned up promptly in New York in Travers' possession and Wishart took over a big lump of it.

The doctor was the best looking thing in Cobalt, so he naturally was the man to get it," said the teller of the story. All of which goes to show that a silk hat, a frock coat, and a good cigar have their drawbacks.—Toronto Star.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

CONTENTS

Number 44

EDITORIAL

Get Next the Politicians	5
Provincial Elevators	5
The Pact and the Western Farmers	5
Spreading Information	6

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Co-operation for Western Canada, by J. A. Stevenson	7
Profitable Steer Feeding	8
Cupid—And a Call, by Edith Morgan Willett	9

MAIL BAG

How Will You Vote? by R. L. Scott	10
A Hint for Reprisal, by T. W. Knowles	10
The Tariff and National Prosperity, by F. J. Dixon	10
The Farmers' Friends, by B. Pewtress	11
Will Nominate an Independent, by William H. Lilwall	11

DEPARTMENTS

	Page		Page
SASKATCHEWAN SECTION—		GRAIN GROWERS' SUN—	
Our Coronation Scheme	12	SHINE GUILD	20
Skillfully Entrapped	12	AROUND THE FIRESIDE—	
QUESTION DRAWER	15	Two Interesting Letters	21
ALBERTA SECTION—		Patterns	22
Official Circular No. 6, 1911..	16	NEWS OF THE WORLD	23-24
Reports of Branches	17	THE WEEK'S MARKETS—	
MANITOBA SECTION—		Grain Markets	25
A Plea for Honest Voting,		Live Stock and Produce	26
by W. Jowett, M.P.	18		

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

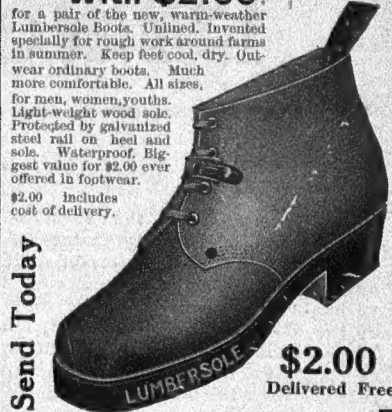
By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

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CENSUS IN FAR NORTH

Ottawa, May 28. — Canada's first census return, showing a population of 1,800 for over 100,000 square miles of territory has been received at the census bureau. The return covers the 400 mile stretch of territory along the west coast of Hudson's Bay north, from Fort Churchill to Chesterfield inlet and inland as far as the trappers and Esquimos of that district penetrate. The figures were gathered during the past winter by the Northwest Mounted Police patrol at Churchill. Of the total population of this great area only about 200 are whites, the balance being Esquimos, with a few Indians.

Practical Butter-making

How to Pack for Shipping

Butter-making on the farm is an industry in which every farmer of the West is interested to a greater or lesser degree. To some, butter-making is a valuable by-product, but the majority of the Western farmers, as yet, simply keep sufficient cows to supply the wants of their own tables. There are various reasons why the products of the dairy do not receive very great attention from the average Western farmer. In the first place, perhaps one of the greatest disadvantages he has to contend with is the poor markets for such by-products, and secondly, the farmer has not the time to devote to such an industry, in these days of extensive wheat raising. The long, cold winter is also a drawback, to a certain extent, as the average farmer is not in a position to build barns for the accommodation and proper care of the dairy herd.

Although the average Western farmer does not produce butter for the markets, he should at least produce sufficient for his own table, and the quality of such should be of the best. It is a striking fact that much of the Canadian marketable butter is deficient in quality.

Cleanliness Essential

The first essential of good butter-making is cleanliness. To begin with, if the cows are milked in the barn, the building should be kept clean and wholesome, having an abundance of fresh air. Nothing in the food line is so easily contaminated as milk, and heavy odorous vapors will affect it as surely as if poison were put in the milking pails. It is the general custom during the summer months to milk the cows in the open air, but too often the cows stand in a filthy corral which is little more conducive to cleanliness than a damp, unkempt stable. Besides having the cows in clean places at milking time, the milker should be cleanly dressed and use a sanitary pail, which eliminates the chances of filth getting into the milk to a great extent.

It is a matter of taste whether or not the cream is separated by the use of the cream separator or the deep cans. The former system is the most economical and also one that insures the dairyman getting all the butter fat that is in the milk. If deep cans are used, the milk must be kept in a cool place, and even then it is difficult to get all the butter fat. In this latter respect, unless the milk is kept in an absolutely clean place there is great danger of it becoming contaminated. If cooled in a clean running stream it is all right, but too often the cans are set in an old well or some spot where there is stagnant water, where the milk surely becomes tainted.

The cream when separated should be kept as much as possible in an even temperature; between sixty and seventy degrees is about right. During the process of ripening the cream undergoes a change, there is an increase in the number of bacteria and a reduction in the amount of milk sugar due to the formation of acid. For this reason the cream must be kept in a fresh place, absolutely free from poisonous germs. The cream also becomes thicker and sour to the taste. A characteristic aroma and taste are developed which is essential to good butter.

Ripening Cream

Frequently it is the case when churning is done every day to ripen the cream by the aid of commercial starter. By this means the growth of lactic acid bacteria and the formation of lactic acid can be controlled. Thus the growth of undesirable bacteria can be almost entirely prevented; there is thus less difficulty in making a uniform quality of butter, the butter keeps better and the flavor is usually greatly improved. Commercial starter is prepared by obtaining a small bottle containing a culture of lactic acid producing bac-

teria. Directions are usually sent with these, but the following method is the one usually followed:

Place one quart of clean, sweet milk in a sterile glass jar. Heat the milk gradually in water until a temperature of two hundred degrees Fahrenheit is reached. Hold at this temperature for at least one hour. Then allow the milk to cool to ninety degrees Fahrenheit, being careful not to place too suddenly in cool water. As soon as ninety degrees Fahrenheit is reached the contents of the bottle is carefully added to the milk and mixed through it. The mixture is now allowed to cool to seventy degrees Fahrenheit and then retained at this temperature for twenty-four hours, when it should be sour. This is called a "mother-starter," or "starter-line," and is to be used in ripening the cream. But in preparing starter for the following day, take one hundred pounds of clean, sweet skim milk in a previously sterilized can and heat it to at least two hundred degrees Fahrenheit for at least one hour. Then cool rapidly to seventy degrees and add the contents of the quart jar prepared the day previous, mixing it thoroughly through the milk with a sterilized dipper. Hold at seventy degrees for twenty-four hours, when it should be sour, coagulated and clean in flavor. A small amount of this is saved out to inoculate the starter for the following day, and process can be repeated and carried on in the same manner from day to day. A great mistake is often made in holding cream too long when it is ready for churning, as the longer it is held the more the flavor and the quality of the butter suffers.

Churning

Just previous to churning the temperature of the cream should be lowered. The higher the temperature the sooner the churning process will be completed. Higher temperatures cause the butter to come in soft lumps instead of in firm granular form. The high temperature also causes too much butter milk to remain in the butter and thus motes are left in it, and its keeping qualities are also impaired. On the other hand, too low a temperature at churning causes difficult churning by increasing the viscosity of the cream, often, too, the granules become so hard that the butter takes up salt slowly and is difficult to work. Another defect in too low a temperature at churning is that, if the granules are too firm and cold, too much water is lost from the butter in working, thus decreasing the overrun.

Under normal conditions the cream should be churned between fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit and the churning should be completed in at least one hour.

Preparing New Churn

In preparing a new churn for use it should first be washed out with plain warm water. Then rinsed with hot salt water. Then salt water should be left in the churn for at least twenty-four hours, so that the pores of the wood become closed and filled with salt. If desirable, the churn may be steamed on the inside before being soaked in salt water. After this treatment the churn is rinsed in cold water and is then ready for use.

The churn should be kept in a clean, sweet condition. After use it should be rinsed with warm water, then rinsed again with hot water, and finally rinsed again with hot water in which some lime has been dissolved. Sometimes steam and salt solution are used for the final rinsing, but they are not so satisfactory as hot lime water. Nothing will do more to preserve the sweet, fresh condition of the churn than this simple method. The churn should be kept in a dry place, and before using again it should be thoroughly washed with hot salt water.

To determine when cream is churned enough, the granules should be about the size of corn kernels, and the buttermilk should be bluish in color, the butter floating well up in the milk. When cream is churned too long the granules become too hard and contain too much buttermilk, which is difficult to remove, and thus there is a danger that too much moisture will be incorporated in the butter. If the cream be of poor flavor the excessive moisture and buttermilk injures the keeping quality of the butter. By not churning long enough the granules are too small and many of them are lost in the milk. There is also difficulty in holding moisture in the butter and in many cases leaky butter is the result. In order to churn properly the cream must not be too thick nor too thin, and must be of correct temperature; also the churn must not be overloaded.

Frequently cream has a frothy appearance. This is often caused by the cream being too sweet at churning and the overloading of the churn. For immediate treatment a little warm water should be added around the outside of the churn, and perhaps a little may be added directly to the cream. If the churn is allowed to stand for a time the froth may settle and the churning can then be completed.

Washing the Butter

Just as soon as the free buttermilk can be removed the butter should be washed at a temperature as near as possible to that at which the cream was churned. When too cold water is used the butter is chilled, thus the escape of the buttermilk is hindered. Too cold water also may cause a tallowy appearance in the butter. Too warm water also injures its texture, causing it to become greasy and soft. Sometimes one washing is enough, but usually two or three washes must be used. The last water should run away perfectly clear. If the granules of the butter are very soft the last water may be cooler than the first, but, in order to retain a high moisture content in the butter, the water must not be too cold. Sometimes when the flavor of butter is not good, excessive washing is resorted to, but this does not usually have a very beneficial effect, especially if the bad flavor is of bacteria origin. Some volatile food flavors, however, are materially decreased by washing in good water.

Salting Butter

As soon as the butter has been properly washed the salt should be applied by passing it through a fine-meshed sifter in order to prevent lumps of salt entering the butter. The salt should be given plenty of time to dissolve before the butter receives its final washing working. The amount of salt put in the butter depends upon the time the butter is to be kept, and upon the market requirement; also the moisture content of the butter and the amount of working the butter receives.

Frequently butter is brine salted, that is, the butter is soaked in salted water. There is, however, an increase of labor in this system and also too much moisture is liable to get into the butter; sufficient working is not given. The average salt content of butter is two per cent. Excessive salting causes gritty butter. The average composition of good butter is as follows:

Fat	84.00 per cent.
Water	12.73 " "
Curd	1.3 " "
Salt and ash	1.97 " "

Packing Butter for Shipment

There are few things of greater importance to the general public than good milk, good cream and good butter and cheese. If all producers of milk for town and city consumption could only realize that the very lives of the children in cities, towns and villages depend very largely upon the purity of milk

supply, they would not do some things they do, and would do some things they do not do.

The producers of milk and cream have great responsibilities, because milk which is not treated properly within half an hour after it is drawn from the cow will never be in the best condition for consumption or for making cheese and butter. Leaving out the subject of cleanliness, proper packing has a great deal to do with the matter of obtaining a good price for butter. After careful inquiry the writer has come to the conclusion and is assured by retailers that it is correct: It will pay a producer of real good dairy butter to work up a connection with a city retail house, but the one who produces a medium or poor grade butter will do better to trade it in the country store.

Will Pay Cash

There are many reasons for this. Perhaps the one that will carry the most weight with the producer of fancy butter is that the city retailer will pay cash for each shipment as it is received, and the producer will get as high a price as the quality of the butter warrants. That is, the shipper of the "fancy" butter will get more per pound than one who ships butter that grades only "good." This is not the case at the country store. The country dealer, in practically every case, pays one flat price for all the butter he purchases, and that price is necessarily figured on what he can get for straight runs for stock; thus, while a few get really more than their butter is worth, many of the traders at the store get less. The reason for this is obvious. The country dealer is not simply a purchaser of butter; he is, besides, a retailer of household goods. He must keep his trade in these and treat all customers alike. If he pays one more than another, he makes an enemy who will carry his trade to the rival store. Hence, in order to keep everybody satisfied, he must pay each the same price, and that price low enough to assure him that he will lose nothing, even if the quality of the butter is poor.

The larger city retailer labors under no such condition. He is not dependent upon the country for the sale of his wares. He also has a strong demand for the best kind of butter and, in order to supply this demand he is willing to pay good prices. And, besides, he pays in cash, not in trade, do most of the country stores. Butter should be shipped in one-pound prints or one gallon crocks. One-pound prints are always popular, while the one-gallon crocks always appeal to the housekeeper as it will go into the ice chest and not take up much room, while a larger crock is much more cumbersome. The prints should always be covered with clean, white parchment paper, while a piece of the same should cover the crocks. A good plan is to have the parchment paper printed with the name of the farm and the producer, thus:

FORESTDALE FARM BUTTER

Mrs. B. B. Blank

Blankton Man.

Then if the butter is really good, the purchaser will ascertain the name on the package and always demand the same. Indeed, there are a number of shippers who deal with retail firms in Winnipeg whose shipments are sold before they reach the store. These shippers can get any price within reason for their produce, and this good end has been reached by simply having their name printed on the wrappers, while if the paper had been plain the trade would never have been built up. But after such a good reputation has been built up the producer should be very careful to keep up the standard, for only one shipment of poor stuff is

(Continued on Page 24)

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 31st, 1911

GET NEXT THE POLITICIANS

The announcement is made that the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, and probably another cabinet minister will address meetings next month at different points in the West on reciprocity and other live public questions. It is a common practice for ministers of the crown to make tours through the country to discuss public questions and ascertain the sentiment of the people on them, but in the past the custom has been that on such occasions they are so hedged about by party politicians and leading business and professional men, who usually have some special interest of their own to keep before the minister, that they have never got in touch with the needs of the common people.

Nothing has aroused Canada within recent years as the presentations that have been made by the farmers' organizations to cabinet ministers of their view point, and if the farmers of the West want their demands to be attended to at Ottawa they should make it a point to get next to the minister of the interior on his prospective tour. At every point where he addresses meetings as many as possible of the Grain Growers ought to get together and get in touch with him and tell him in plain terms what they want parliament to do in the way of legislation. If the government of which he is the Western representative has done anything which meets with your approval, tell him so. Also tell him about those things which the government has done of which you disapprove and ask for explanations not only in private but at public meetings, so that instead of the minister getting his cue of what to say and what to do from the viewpoint of the urban population, professional exploiters and party politicians, he may get it from the rural population.

What applies to the Hon. Frank Oliver and his colleague who will accompany him, applies with equal force to Mr. R. L. Borden. As soon as he reaches Manitoba he will be surrounded by a bodyguard of politicians who, since the reciprocity agreement has been before parliament, have been assuring him that the people of the West, more especially the people of Manitoba, do not want parliament to ratify the agreement and that the Western farmers favor the continuance of the protective system. On the strength of such representations Mr. Borden, as leader of the Opposition, has intimated in the House the determination of the Opposition to prevent the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. These gentlemen will naturally be interested in preventing the honorable gentleman from ascertaining the real situation and will endeavor to so arrange matters that he will meet the right kind of people. The Western Grain Growers should not hesitate at every point to break through the cordon of politicians and get next to Mr. Borden and tell him what they want and expect the Opposition to do in respect to the platform of demands the farmers' organizations presented to the Dominion government in December last, especially emphasizing the reciprocal trade agreement with the United States and the increase of the British Preference so as to reduce the customs duties on manufactured goods entering Canada.

There is little use in farmers passing resolutions at their meetings and complaining of the government and their lack of interest in the common people unless they get next the leaders of both sides of politics and so place their needs before them that those who have to do with legislation will get their informa-

tion from the viewpoint of the common people, who are the real producers of wealth, and not from the viewpoint of people who are not producers but who get an undue share of the wealth produced on the farm and by the labor of the common people, simply because they persistently keep next the powers that be.

PROVINCIAL ELEVATORS

Among the larger Dominion-wide questions, such as tariff and transportation, now before the farmers of the West, the work of the provincial elevator systems, which was so prominently before the Grain Growers' Associations a few years ago, has been somewhat lost sight of.

In respect to Manitoba, it is understood not to be the intention of the government to purchase or erect new elevators this season, but to remodel and improve those already built, and to remove houses from points having more than they require and re-erect them at new points that have none.

After getting started to work last year, the Elevator Commissioners had only a few months in which to get their work organized and under way. This included not only office work, which in itself was a large matter, but also the work of getting reports on the value of elevators throughout the province and completing arrangements for purchasing them. Taking all this into consideration, it is only natural that grounds for criticism should arise. This was especially manifested in respect to the selling of street grain, particularly at several points. The troubles of the Commissioners in this respect were very much increased by the shortage of crop in the southern half of the province, with the result that hundreds of farmers, who, in other years had carloads of grain to sell, had last year only wagon-loads.

As to the financial side, there is every reason to believe, judging as far as possible from information available, that when working properly, the system will meet the expectations of those who have advocated the scheme since its commencement. While there has been dissatisfaction in some quarters, considerable progress has been made, and the government and the Commission are now in a better position than ever before to proceed with making the system everything that its advocates claimed for it. To make it a complete success, absolute sincerity must govern all connected with it: producer, commission and government alike.

It must be kept clearly in mind that the ultimate end is the acquisition of all the elevators in the province.

In Saskatchewan, where the government is following a somewhat different plan from Manitoba, everything indicates that good progress is being made. In that province the Grain Growers' Association has accepted the responsibility of creating a system with the assistance of the government, and is now busily at work upon it. One thing must be kept very clearly in mind by the grain growers, both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and that is, they must do their part in making this work a success in both provinces. It is easy to find fault. Honest criticism is beneficial; fault-finding can do no good. The farmers in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan must be loyal and support the elevators created for their benefit. They cannot escape this responsibility; and if competitors in the line elevators, who have been bleeding the country for years, offer superior inducements to the government or co-operative elevators, they should be measured by their worth. A

farmer who accepts bribes in any form whatever, held out to induce him to pass by his own elevator, is doing something that should give him serious thought. Successful farmers' organizations cannot be built up by such men.

THE PACT AND THE WESTERN FARMERS

The farmers' delegation, which waited on the government last December, in their demands for a lessening of the burden of customs duties, proceeded along two distinct and well defined lines.

First: That reciprocal free trade relations should be made between Canada and the United States in all products of the farm, forest, mines and fisheries, and also certain lines of manufactured goods which the United States exports and which Great Britain does not manufacture for export to any appreciable extent.

Second: A gradual increase in the British Preference from year to year that would result in free trade between Canada and the Mother Country within ten years.

Not many days after the hearing of the delegation, the Canadian government resumed negotiations with the United States for reciprocal arrangements, and within forty days of the date of the farmers' delegation, an agreement was presented to parliament for ratification. Although not embodying everything that the farmers asked for, the proposed agreement was a step in the right direction. On agricultural implements a small reduction in the customs duty was made, though not enough to afford practical relief to the Grain Grower.

The agreement was before parliament continuously from the 26th of January until the House adjourned on May 19, and although a great deal of valuable time was spent, no progress has yet been made towards its ratification, the Opposition having expressed their determination (avowedly because of a danger of its leading to annexation with the United States and disturbing British connections), not to allow the pact to pass, and to force the issue to an election. The discussion that has taken place in parliament as well as in the press and at public meetings, indicates the direction that opposition to the agreement is going to take. There is no pretention that the agreement as it now stands interferes to any appreciable extent with the protection afforded manufacturers, yet it is a very significant fact that the opposition to the agreement was first instituted by the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, and Canada's prominent capitalists. Recently the farmer has become the storm centre of the agitation, the evident purpose of opponents to the agreement being an attempt to convince the farmer that the agreement is not in his interests and will work towards his ruin. The politicians step in, and at recent meetings all through the country as far as the West is concerned, the gravamen of their indictment has been that the agreement is not the kind of reciprocal trade that the farmers asked for, that it takes away all the protection the farmer has on his product and gives him nothing in return, special emphasis being laid on the fact that agricultural implements have not been placed on the free list. This line of argument is taken undoubtedly because the duty on agricultural implements affects farmers only; is directed solely against them. While as a matter of fact that statement is correct, it is also a fact that no commodity used on the farm carries as light a burden of taxation as agricultural implements, excepting cream

separators, twine and barbed wire, which are on the free list.

Special effort is being made to belittle the advantage of free trade in natural products to Canadians, and columns of statistics have been used with a view to convince the people that the Grain Growers, in asking for free trade in natural products with the United States, did not know what they were doing.

An astounding feature of the controversy is the solicitude of the men and professional politicians exhibit for the welfare of the farmer. The paternal interest they manifest in his affairs and their evident desire that he should not unconsciously do something that would not work out in his own interest is touching (?). In other words they are very much concerned that the man on the farm should manifest any interest in economic and fiscal questions, which, in their estimation, he knows nothing about.

The Grain Grower and stock raiser of Western Canada who knows from years of experience and observation that his fellow farmers on the south side of the boundary line have received so much more for their product than he has done, will not readily yield to the specious pleading of "Special Interests" in his behalf and will more than likely disregard the teachings of his would-be tutors in economics and do some thinking on his own account.

While we do not for a moment justify the continuance of customs duties on agricultural implements and freely admit that the agreement would be much more acceptable if free implements were included, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that its provisions will be of much value to the people of Canada. In order to demonstrate the relative value to the Western farmers of free trade in farm implements and free trade in farm products, we submit the following statement of the probable amount of customs duties the farmer on one half section of land pays each year and compare it with the probable value to him of free trade in farm products.

The following list comprises implements as classed in the trade returns as "agricultural implements." The retail price varies at different points and that given is approximately correct. The appraised value, for the purpose of determining the duty to be paid when the size of the implement is given, is correct, while in other things the average appraisement of different sizes is given:

Article	Retail Price	Appraisement by Customs	Duty %	Under Agreement	
				Duty Paid	% Duty Paid
Steel beam walking plow	\$26.00	\$15.00	20	3.00	15
Breaking plow	28.00	16.00	20	3.20	15
Two gang plow, 14 in.	100.00	102.00	20	20.40	15
Sulky plow, 16 in.	60.00	33.00	20	6.60	15
1 act harrows	28.00	17.00	20	3.40	15
1 land roller (4 horse)	90.00	40.00	25	10.00	20
1 reeder (2 horse)	125.00	56.00	20	11.20	15
1 disk	75.00	24.00	25	6.00	15
1 cultivator	50.00	20.00	20	4.00	15
1 binder (8 ft.)	175.00	110.00	17 1/2	19.25	15
1 fanning mill	40.00	25.00	25	6.25	20
1 hay rake (10 ft.)	35.00	17.20	20	3.45	15
1 mower (6 ft.)	65.00	41.00	17 1/2	7.20	15
Total	\$957.00	\$516.20		\$103.95	\$80.60

The amount of duty imposed in the above enumerated list of implements under the present tariff would be \$103.95. Under the proposed agreement, \$80.06. This is a burden that the farmers should not be asked to bear. Assuming that farming implements under ordinary conditions must be replaced on an average every ten years, the annual duty would be, therefore, under the agreement, \$8.06. Estimating the annual repairs to the above list on the average farm as \$30 which, under the agreement bears 15 per cent. duty, the additional duty paid would be \$4.50. In other words, the annual duty the farmer has to pay on the above list of agricultural implements with their repairs is \$12.50.

For several months past the price paid in Buffalo for No. 3 Manitoba barley was \$1.05, duty paid, or 75c when the purchaser paid the duty. That is to say if we had free trade in barley the Canadian

farmer at the present time would get 30 cents per bushel more for his barley. The average price for 1 Nor. wheat on the American side for the last two or three years was 10 cents per bushel higher than on the Canadian side. Under those conditions the profits on the product of two acres of barley, or seven acres of wheat, or one cent per pound additional on the ordinary beef steer would pay for the duty on agricultural implements if the agreement went into effect.

Undoubtedly if free trade in natural products existed between Canada and the United States there would be a levelling down as well as a levelling up, and the existing difference would be reduced, but we cannot conceive of any condition arising wherein access to the United States market for the products of the Western farms would not be advantageous, and the agreement on that account should under no consideration be turned down because it does not provide for free agricultural implements.

In addition to the above list the following articles, which are used in common with other industries, are essential on every farm. On these the duty is as stated:

Article	Retail Price	Appraisement by Customs	Per cent. Duty	Duty Paid
2 wagons	\$170.00	\$80.00	25	\$20.00
1 buggy	110.00	60.00	35	21.00
2 sleighs	70.00	34.00	25	8.50
1 cutter	50.00	30.00	35	10.50
Sundry articles to the value of approx. 175.00		100.00	25	25.00

The proposed agreement would not affect the duty on this last, excepting very slightly on wagons.

The duty on agricultural implements has undoubtedly been emphasized by farmers and others because of it being largely of the nature of "class taxation," the farmer alone bearing the burden thereof. But the burden is trifling in comparison with the tax imposed upon the farmer by reason of customs duty on everything he buys to a much larger extent than on his implements. A farmer with an average family on a quarter section of land on the Western plains pays more duty yearly on the mitts, socks and boots necessary for the comfort of his family alone than on all the implements he uses on the farm.

UNION THE ONLY HOPE

The farmers are in the majority in the Prairie Provinces. They have it in their power to control the provincial law-making bodies, and, if united, to exercise a most powerful influence at Ottawa. It is only a matter of a few years till the West will have the voting strength of Canada. The only possible means of using this strength for good is by united action. The farmers have publicly declared for tariff reduction, reciprocity, government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and of the Hudson's Bay Railway, amendments to the Railway Act to prevent the killing of stock, and to secure the reduction of freight rates, the inauguration of a chilled meat export industry and refrigerator car service under government control, and the enactment of general co-operative legislation. A small portion of these just demands will probably be granted at the present session of parliament. But the opposition of Special Privilege is sufficient to prevent the farmers getting a square deal. The only hope is for the farmers to stand together and see that the men whom they elect are pledged to fight for these demands at Ottawa. Neither political party will give the square deal. They are playing against each other in the hope of fooling the farmers. Now the farmers, if they really want these reforms, must see to it that they do not defeat their own object by becoming divided amongst themselves. Divided, their power is gone.

Today there are more than 10,000 miles of railway west of the Great Lakes, or more than 40 per cent. of the total railway mileage of Canada. Yet the railway commission with jurisdiction over all Canada has not a single

member from the West. Since the death of Hon. Thomas Greenway no person has been appointed to the vacancy. Eastern men cannot live continually in Eastern Canada and pretend to understand Western conditions. The government evidently does not want a Western man on the commission. Why should there not be at least two members of the commission who know something of this part of Canada? What is the reason of this discrimination against the West?

SPREADING INFORMATION

Six months ago The Guide made a new departure for the purpose of supplying to our readers authoritative books on the leading agricultural and economic questions. It has not been a financial success, but it would have paid for itself had there been more demand for the books, and we believe another winter will recoup the loss sustained during the past winter. However, the aim in opening the book department was to distribute reliable information in a form in which it could not be supplied through the pages of The Guide. We feel that the books sold have been a great help to our readers and have thus justified the expense necessitated in handling them. There have been 4,000 books sent out by our book department during the last six months, and we expect that this will be increased to at least 10,000 during the next winter. Our aim is to make our book department one of the most valuable parts of our work. We hope in future to add more books to our list, so that ultimately we will be able to supply our readers with the best books which they require upon all subjects. We have not advertised any books which we do not feel would be of permanent value, and we are already searching for new books and are in touch with the different publishers to secure a large and better list for the coming winter. With 150,000 farmers in the West seeking information upon various lines and not knowing where to secure books, we believe that this department of our work has unlimited possibilities for development and benefit.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, in referring to the great farmers' delegation to Ottawa on the 16th of December, said in the House of Commons on the same afternoon:

"The occasion was a memorable one to myself, for it was the only occasion since 1896 on which I have seen the treasury benches occupied by gentlemen in whom I had the utmost confidence."

If Mr. Borden still has confidence in the Grain Growers and the Grangers, why does he oppose the reciprocity agreement which they asked for on that, to him, memorable occasion, and which they are still asking for? Ask him when he comes west.

We often wonder if a reliable "party" man, that is one who votes for his party upon every occasion, realizes what a small influence he has upon public affairs. He is a fixed quantity and both parties always know how he will vote. Consequently they never bother him nor ever think of justifying their public actions to him. On the other hand the man who puts principle above party receives most careful attention from politicians of both parties. He is the independent thinker and it is such men as he who turn the elections every time. The blight of party is the darkest shadow in civilized lands.

The farmers of Canada have quit grumbling about the weather and are complaining of the wrongs which they are suffering at the hands of selfish politicians and the Barons of Special Privilege. They could not change the weather, but they can change the unjust economic, social and political conditions which at present prevail.

Co-operation For Western Canada

By J. A. STEVENSON

NOTE:—In this article an account is given of the progress of Co-operation in Great Britain, with an outline of what may be accomplished by means of similar organizations in Canada. The Grain Growers' Associations of the Western Provinces have repeatedly asked for the passage of legislation by the Dominion government which will permit the organization of co-operative societies, but owing to the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association and other capitalistic influences which apparently control both parties in Parliament, their request has not yet been granted.

Western Canada has now within its bounds as a visitor, Mr. William Maxwell, of Rothesay, Scotland. William Maxwell is not known to fame in the ordinary vulgar sense, but his name is a household word in many a humble home in Britain and he is the friend of statesmen. His life work has been given to the co-operative movement and after acting for many years as president of the Scottish Wholesale Society, he is now president of the International Co-operative Alliance. Although retired from active business pursuits his heart and time are still given to the movement and he is devoting the years of his leisure to missionary work in many quarters. His visit to this continent has been one continuous round of lectures and consultations and he is never weary of forwarding the cause. Invitations have been showered upon him by men interested in the co-operative movement and his counsel has been widely sought. In his various addresses, Mr. Maxwell has sketched the history of the co-operative movement from its earliest infancy. Poverty was its driving force. In Scotland, a few half-starving weavers at the village of Fenwick in Ayrshire formed the first co-operative society with a capital of \$20. In Glasgow the Co-operative Society began operations in 1800 and has since gone on from one success to another. In England, in 1794, Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, instituted a small co-operative society, but the real pioneers of the English movement were twenty-eight poor flannel weavers of Rochdale who in 1844 organized a co-operative store on the capital of \$140. At first only groceries were dealt with but in due course the movement had come to embrace, in its activities, the supply of every necessity of life. Manufactures have been undertaken and the ramifications of the societies are to be found in every quarter of the universe. Two wholesale societies, each with a capital of millions, are now in existence and affiliated to them are hundreds of retail stores. The English society has five large flour mills, three or four boot factories, soap works, cabinet works, jam factories, brush making works, tobacco factories, printing and lithographing establishments, woollen and cotton mills, tea blending and packing warehouses, as well as tea estates, orchards and gardens for growing fruit for jam purposes, grain elevators and a fleet of four steamers. The Scotch Society is somewhat smaller, but in proportion to its population does a larger business. In Edinburgh alone there are 41,000 members. In New York and Montreal, depots have been organized to handle the produce bought on this continent. Last year Mr. Fisher, the Scottish Co-operative Company's representative in Winnipeg, purchased wheat to the value of \$1,660,000. The two British wholesale societies which supply the retail stores are, in reality, Canada's best single customers and spend annually over \$5,000,000 in the Dominion. The heads of the co-operative movement believe that it is only in its infancy and that the time is not far distant when practically every member of the working classes will be enrolled.

Wide Scope of Work

The primary object of the organization, Mr. Maxwell said, was to free the members from the evil results of the competitive system and the domination of the capitalists. At first the movement was confined to commercial undertakings, but in recent years co-operators had begun to administer to other needs of society. Libraries and reading rooms are opened in connection with several societies; lectures are given, musical societies are organized, women's Guilds formed and free convalescent homes established. In addition to this, co-operators have their own banks and assist their members in purchasing their own homes, the money being advanced from co-operative profits. Great as the economic benefits of co-operation have

been, its secondary and moral results are even greater. It has been a powerful factor in breeding honesty and honor between man and man, in promoting peace, in preventing the adulteration of food and other manufactured articles and in encouraging thrift and temperance. "Men have drunk themselves out of a home," says Mr. Maxwell, "but I know thousands who have eaten themselves into a home." In competition only the winners get profits: in co-operation everybody. The Scottish Society pays to its members annual dividends which often amount to 15 per cent. of the value of their purchases.

Mr. Maxwell has nominally been making a holiday tour of Canada, but in reality he has been ungrudgingly laboring in the co-operative interest. He has addressed meetings in the leading Eastern cities on Co-operation, and ventured to carry his gospel into the United States where the individualism fact is supposed to be unassailable. He declares that he is surprised to find the progress that the co-operative movement has made on the American continent. In Ontario in many districts fruit growers and other agriculturists are organized for co-operation in marketing, and the civil servants at Otta-

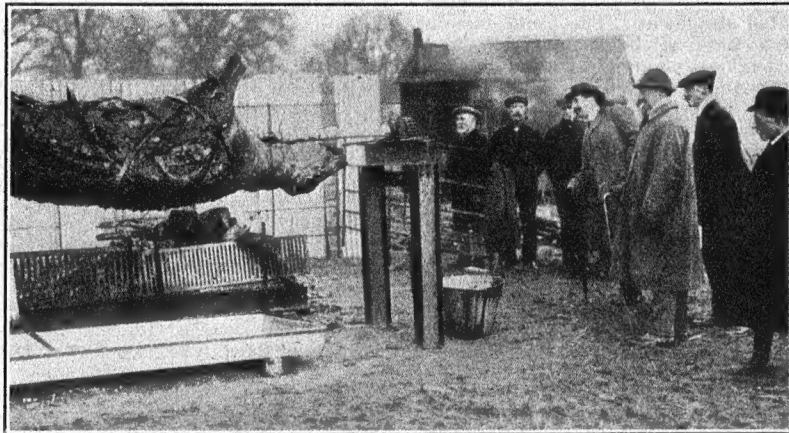
present all the elements for success, a symmetry of conditions, a feeling of indignation at the organized greed of capitalist combines and an eager desire to remedy economic, social and political wrongs. There seems to be no valid reason against the indefinite extension of the co-operative principle in the West except the short-sighted selfishness of the individual.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has now been a successful pioneer in co-operative marketing of grain and the time may come when the whole grain trade of the West will be handled on the co-operative principle, the machinery of transportation and handling being transferred to government ownership. The process of marketing produce could speedily be extended to other lines. For instance, the producer of butter on a Manitoba farm receives little more than two-fifths of the price which the ultimate consumer pays in Winnipeg. It is contrary to the interests of both the consumer and producer that

can subscribe is limited by statute to \$1,000, but in practice the interest of the majority of members is comparatively small. If fifty members each subscribing \$25 could be obtained, a start could at once be made.

The first step would be to elect a manager and executive. In many cases it might be possible to imitate the policy of The Right Relationship League and secure the services of some local store-keeper who was being hard hit by the tyranny of the wholesale houses. Rules for the regulation of the society should be drawn up and every three months a meeting of all the members should be convened to discuss the policy of the society. Provision should also be made for a strict audit of the books every three months, for the success of the co-operative movement demands a high standard of honesty among its officials. As a precaution it might be advisable to bond the manager at the expense of the society.

The members of the society should, of course, be morally bound to purchase all their goods at the co-operative store and, to ensure its success, there would have to be a continual effort to recruit new members. Its success would eventually render this unnecessary. There would probably be opposition from the wholesale houses and manufacturing interests, but in other lands the victory, in the end, has never lain with these institutions. When three or four distributing societies had been formed, let them combine and buy their goods together and in time to form a purchasing centre in Winnipeg and other principal cities from which the retail stores can be supplied. As the movement developed, importing and purchasing agencies might have to be established at the eastern ports and Great Britain, and a close connection established with foreign producers who made goods not manufactured in Canada. To carry out such a scheme to a successful issue there must be energy and foresight and a certain amount of self-sacrifice. At present everyone is prepared to tolerate the vices and flaws of the present system of scramble and disorganization in the hopes that he may some day be able to snatch an easy fortune for himself. But the time is not far distant when the inhabitants of Western Canada must seriously realize that if they are bent on the creation of a happy and civilized community in the land which is their heritage, they must re-organize and ameliorate their whole national and political system. Mr. Maxwell and many others are confident in their belief that in such process of amelioration the adoption of a co-operative principle on a wide scale could play a most beneficent part. As a prelude to its success two steps are necessary: first, a lowering of the tariff, which would break the domination of the trusts and combines and, secondly, the passing of co-operative legislation which the intrigues of politicians and the opposition of the retail merchants has hitherto barred. The farming community has only itself to blame if it does not enforce the completion of these two preliminary steps in the immediate future.



THE CHRISTENING OF AN EARL'S HEIR

At the baptism of Viscount Milton, son of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, popular old English observances were revived. An ox was roasted whole. At tables spread for mighty feasts multitudes sat down; a fair was held under the trees; brass bands played, and miners and lasses stepped out to old Yorkshire dances in the open air. The long and eventful day closed with a display of fireworks. The above picture shows the ox on the spit after the roasting.

wa have a co-operative association. He found, however, the movement in its most flourishing state at Glace Bay and Sydney, in Nova Scotia, places where the citizens, many of whom had previous experience of the benefits of co-operation, have organized a successful society. The movement has also found a foothold at New Westminster in British Columbia.

Right Relationship League

In the United States Mr. Maxwell found that the movement had made considerable progress in Minnesota and Wisconsin, thanks to the exertions of a body known as The Right Relationship League. This body pursues a policy of inducing merchants who are on the point of retiring from business to allow their establishments to be transformed into co-operative institutions, in return for a reasonable price for the stock and good will. So successful has their policy been, that they have now over one hundred and thirty co-operative institutions to their credit in the Middle West. Mr. Maxwell at once recognized in the Grain Growers' Grain Company a kindred institution to those of his own creation, and saw in it the germ of infinitely greater developments. In his opinion there can exist, from many aspects, no better field for the extension of the co-operative movement than in Western Canada. There are

the middleman, by reason of his control of the machinery of handling, should be able to filch so large a profit on a necessary commodity. The obvious remedy lies in co-operation. The farmers of Manitoba who are engaged in dairying, should combine to establish a co-operative collecting centre in the city of Winnipeg to which they could ship their goods and from which they could be distributed to the wholesale or retail dealer. If a majority of the producers combined in this manner they would soon obtain better prices for their products, and eggs and vegetables could be handled in the same way.

For Western Canada

Mr. Maxwell was confidently of the opinion that the particular co-operative system which he has established in Scotland could be transplanted with success to Western Canada. The first step is the formation of the retail societies, and in one or two places steps are on foot to this end. In Mr. Maxwell's opinion the capital which each member should subscribe towards the formation of a distributive society should be \$25. In England the amount of capital which each member

Profitable Steer Feeding

Alfalfa a Splendid Fattening Ration

An experiment in steer feeding has been carried on at the Brandon Experimental farm this year with very satisfactory results. Not only has it been again demonstrated that there is good money in fattening steers, but the possibilities of doing so successfully without stabling accommodation has been further established. Besides the usual comparison of outside and inside feeding, an experiment has been conducted to test the value and economy of alfalfa as part of the fattening ration. Striking results of the experiment are, first, a demonstration of the opportunities of Western farmers to make better use of their straw and coarse grains by fattening steers at a handsome profit; secondly, it is impossible to get these results without going to the expense of building stables to be used for this purpose alone; thirdly, probably the most striking illustration is that of the wonderful feeding value of alfalfa. The steers that had their grain ration reduced by three pounds and got, in its place, alfalfa hay, looked as well as the others and made practically the same gains. They made the gains more economically, even though the alfalfa hay was valued at \$12.00 per ton, which will seem to most people a high valuation for unbaled, undelivered hay, yet the steers fed partly on it made their gains considerably cheaper than the ones fed chopped oats and barley valued at one cent per pound.

The following is the result attained by the Brandon Experimental farm:

Twenty-one steers were purchased at \$33.00 per head. They averaged 1,053 pounds, which made the purchase price 3.13 1-3 cents per pound. They were all rising three and were chiefly Shorthorn and Hereford grades. They were started on feed on November 15 and shipped on May 1. Bids were received from quite a number of buyers from Winnipeg, Brandon and other points. The best bid was 6.30c. per pound, made by W. J. Burchill, of Brandon, and the cattle were consequently sold to him. The twenty-one steers were divided into three lots as evenly as possible in regard to size and quality.

Lot 1

Lot One was fed entirely outside without any shelter except the natural scrub and brush. They were supplied with water by means of a well and a large trough which was kept from freezing by means of a small tank heater. They were fed straw, and at the last hay in large racks, which were filled by the sleigh load as required. The grain ration was fed on feeding tables. They were started on a ration of two pounds per day of mixed oats and barley chop; this was gradually increased to eleven pounds of chop, one pound of bran and

two pounds of oil cake at the finish. From January 1, on, they got two pounds of alfalfa per day chopped and mixed with their grain.

Lot 2

Lot Two was fed in the stable. They received eight pounds of straw, thirty-five pounds of corn silage and fifteen pounds of roots daily throughout the experiment. They received no hay. They were started on a ration of two pounds per day of mixed oats and barley chop on November 15, and this was gradually increased to ten pounds mixed chop, one pound bran, and two pounds of oil cake at the finish of the test.

Lot 3

Lot Three was fed in the stable as well. They got exactly the same feed as lot two except that from January 1 they received three pounds less per day of mixed oats and barley chop and in its place received three pounds of alfalfa hay. Their fattening ration besides straw, corn and roots was therefore seven pounds mixed chop, one pound bran, two pounds oil cake and three pounds of alfalfa hay per day at the finish of the test. The average amount of concentrated grain feed for the whole period was thus less than four pounds per day.

Finished Well

At selling time all three lots looked equally well and were equally saleable. There was not a steer which was not in prime condition. The results obtained are given concisely in the following tabulated statement. The usual custom in such tests of balancing labor and interest against manure has been followed. So far as the results of the whole experiment are concerned, this is a safe rule as the manure is certainly well worth the labor and the interest on capital involved. It is not, however, a fair comparison between outside and inside feeding as the work involved in handling a bunch of steers in a stable is much greater than it is for the outside lot. The interest on investment for stabling accommodation is also a considerable item. These points should be kept in mind in comparing these notes.

Tabulated Results

Lot One—Outside

No. of steers.....	7
Average weight, Nov. 15.....	1,042 lbs.
Average weight, May 1.....	1,257 "
Average gain, 167 days.....	215 "
Best individual gain.....	265 "
Poorest individual gain.....	165 "
Cost of 100 lbs. gain (average).....	\$9.62

Cost

7 steers, 7,295 lbs. at 3.13 1-3c.	
per pound.....	\$228.57

FEED

12 tons straw at \$1.00 ton ..	\$12.00
5 tons mixed hay, \$6 ton ..	30.00
1,596 lbs. alfalfa hay, \$12	
per ton	9.58
210 lbs. bran, \$20 per ton ..	2.10
371 lbs. oil cake, \$33 ton ..	6.12
8,501 lbs. oats and barley	
chop, \$20 per ton.....	85.01
	<hr/> \$144.81

Total cost	\$373.38
------------------	----------

Receipts

7 steers, 8,800 lbs. less 5%	
shrinkage, at 6.30c. per lb.....	\$526.68
Total profit	153.30
Profit per steer.....	21.90

Lot Two—Inside

USUAL FATTENING RATION. NO ALFALFA

No. of steers.....	7
Average weight, Nov. 15.....	1,061 lbs.
Average weight, May 1.....	1,285 "
Average gain, 167 days.....	224 "
Best individual gain.....	250 "
Poorest individual gain.....	160 "
Cost of 100 lbs. gain (average).....	\$8.82

Cost

7 steers, 7,430 lbs., at 3.13 1-3c.	
per pound	\$232.81

FEED

9,380 lbs. straw, \$1 per ton ..	4.69
39,900 lbs. corn silage, \$2	
per ton	39.90
18,725 lbs. roots, \$2 per ton ..	18.72
391 lbs. oil cake, \$33 ton ..	6.12
210 lbs. bran, \$20 ton	2.10
6,737 lbs. oats and barley	
chop, \$20 ton	67.37
Total feed cost.....	<hr/> \$138.91

Total cost.....	\$371.72
-----------------	----------

Receipts

7 steers, 9,000 lbs., less 5%	
shrinkage, 6.30c. per lb.....	\$538.65
Total profit	\$166.93
Profit per steer.....	23.86

Lot Three—Inside

ALFALFA HAY AS PART OF RATION, REPLACING OATS AND BARLEY CHOP

POUND FOR POUND

No. of steers.....	7
Average weight, Nov. 15.....	1,056 lbs.
Average weight, May 1.....	1,277 "
Average gain, 167 days.....	216 "
Best individual gain.....	285 "
Poorest individual gain.....	145 "
Cost of 100 lbs. gain (average).....	\$8.41

Cost

7 steers, 7,390 lbs. at 3.13 1-3 c.	
per lb.	\$231.55

FEED

9,380 lbs. straw, \$1 per ton ..	4.69
39,900 lbs. corn silage, \$2	
per ton	39.90
18,725 lbs. roots, \$2 ton ..	18.72
371 lbs. oil cake, \$33 ton ..	6.12
210 lbs. bran, \$20 ton	2.10
3,902 lbs. oats and barley	
chop, \$20 per ton	39.02
2,835 lbs. alfalfa hay, \$12	
per ton	17.01
Total feed cost	<hr/> \$127.56

Total cost	359.11
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Receipts

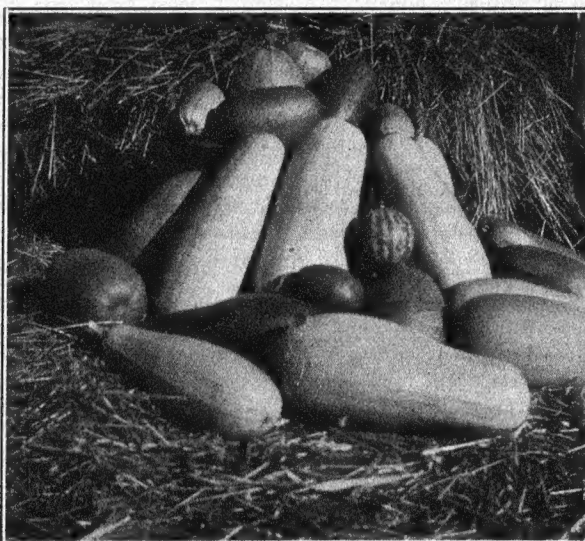
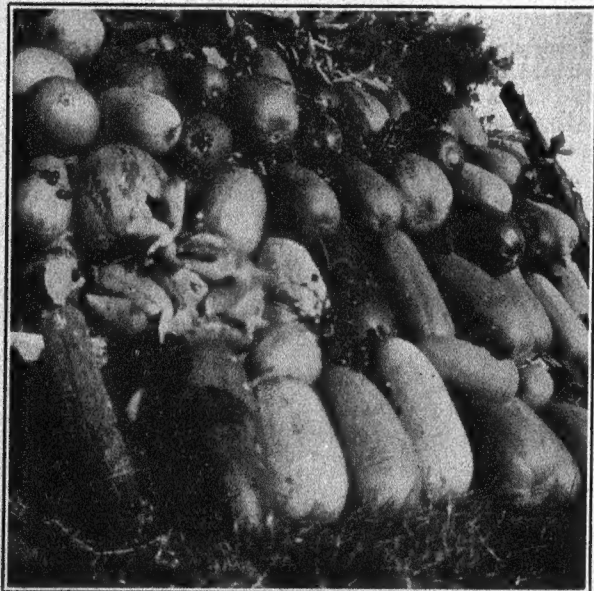
7 steers, 8,905 lbs., less 5%	
shrinkage, at 6.30c. per lb.....	\$532.98
Total profit	\$173.87
Profit per steer.....	24.84

A LOSING PROPOSITION

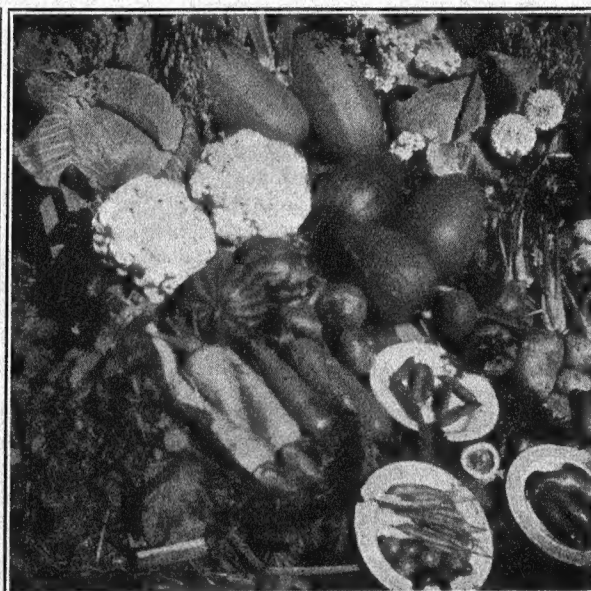
The average up-to-date dairyman in giving hints to farmers quite frequently overlooks the man who has only a small farm, with perhaps only three or four cows to supply his individual family. There are many men in this country who do not feel financially strong enough to build extra quarters for their cows. Instead they let the boy or boys, as it may be, drive the cows around the outside of the barn to where the wind does not blow so strongly and there proceed to milk them while they eat their handful or two of "nubbins."

In the face of these unfortunate conditions the farmer will wonder why it is that his boy dislikes life on the farm. The man can't understand why it is that his cows are not giving any more milk, or do not look better. What is the use to wonder at the results one obtains from such management? If he has four or five cows he had better sell one and invest it in an addition to the barn for the benefit of the other cows. The old strawstack is all right, but it affords insufficient shelter for cows or other cattle. This method, besides being very insanitary, discourages the boys and makes the keeping of cows a comparatively losing proposition.

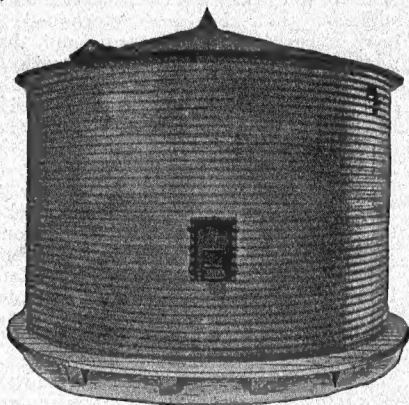
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Cupid—And a Call

By EDITH MORGAN WILLETT

The Rector of All Souls paused in the hall to remove his clerical hat and smooth the ruffled auburn hair beneath it. Then he pushed back the portiere briskly and entered Mrs. Minturn's luxurious drawing-room.

Half-past ten o'clock.
He glanced dubiously at the gilt time-piece opposite. A trifle early for a morning visit, but he couldn't help that. There was no time to lose. This matter must be settled without delay, and his letter written to the Bishop and off by the 3.30 train.

Dropping with satisfaction into a deep, cool Morris chair—Mr. Marble congratulated himself resolutely on the step he was about to take.

It had been a serious problem and hard to decide, especially (as he acknowledged), for a man of his whimsical, over-fastidious tastes. Even now he realized keenly that there were other women in the world—girls even, good-looking ones too (a reminiscent blush overspread his carefully shorn face)—but for charm, position and well-general attractiveness (here his eye strained appreciatively out of the window towards conservatories and well-kept lawns where many gardeners potted about) there was no one in Wheatly better fitted than Lydia Minturn to adorn—

At this point, with some embarrassment he rose to greet her.

"I was especially anxious to see you this morning," Mr. Marble told his hostess boldly after a tactful prologue of banalities. "There is something exceedingly important I desire to communicate to you."

"To me," echoed Mrs. Minturn.
She looked at him with innocent blue eyes and fingered her rings pensively. "What can it be, I wonder. Has that wretched vestry been bothering you again, or is it the poor throat? Do you know you're looking very badly?" She leaned towards him with pretty earnestness. "What you want, my dear, is rest—a complete rest and change."

Want it. Of course he did, but the Rector of All Souls, being a subtle student of the other sex, "walked delicately"—like Agog.

"Not much rest for me," he ejaculated with a tired smile. "The Bishop is seriously urging me to accept a call to Shooting Rock, Arkansas."

And at her cry of dismay—
"Yes, it's a good way off," he said grimly—"a lonely spot seventy miles from a railway track. A mission of a thousand miners who have never felt a civilizing or refining touch, pretty desperate characters, some of them, I understand, but, of course, it's a splendid field."

He paused as Mrs. Minturn laid a white restraining hand on his arm.

"Don't say another word," she begged. "It's too awful. How can you ever talk of going to that dreadful place. You might think of us." There was a touching catch in her voice. "What would I—do without you at Wheatly? Oh, Mr. Marble, say that you won't go."

"There is only one consideration that would induce me to remain," said the Rev. Ronald with decision.

His moment had come and he seized it with characteristic promptness; also her unresisting hand. How soft it was and how her rings sparkled.

"Lydia," he cried, putting the time honored question with striking originality, "will you be mine?" Will you make me the happiest of men?

Twelve o'clock struck, and Mr. Marble rose, somewhat flushed and dishevelled from a kneeling posture.

Then it's irrevocable, and you won't have me," he queried blankly.

The fact even now seemed preposterous, incredible.

Mrs. Minturn nodded and dabbed her eyes with a few square inches of real lace.

"It's not that I wouldn't have you," she explained lucidly. It's Jack. Don't you see—can't you understand that my poor husband wouldn't have liked it if he'd been alive, and isn't it just the same now that he's dead and gone, even more so?"

Mr. Marble sighed impatiently. This was the sort of wearing female logic to which he had been treated for the last hour and a half, in spite of all his arguments. Yes, he had done his best, pleaded with her as a lover, friend and pastor; copiously from sacred writ, secular poetry and modern novels, but all to no purpose.

He asked himself wistfully, if all women would have been so unreasonable—Janet Noble, for instance.

A sudden inspiration dawned on Mr. Marble. A light shone in his blue eyes. "Then I understand you've definitely refused me," he said facing his hostess reproachfully.

Mrs. Minturn raised her eyebrows. "How dreadfully downright you men are," she remonstrated.

"At all events, you said you couldn't marry me," he reminded her with bitterness, as he made determinedly for the door.

Mrs. Minturn put her hand out. "We can be friends, at least, can't we?" she pleaded. "And you won't go away?"

The Rev. Ronald Marble turned the knob. "If I do," he said sternly, "it is because you have made it impossible for me to remain. Good morning."

And the portiere swung behind him.

The Rector of All Souls followed Janet Noble into her cosy sitting-room.

He was somewhat breathless and spent, having hastened here at top speed from the Minturn mansion, so as to lose no time. Indeed, there was none to lose, as his letter must be written and off to the bishop by the 3.30 train.

"I wanted especially to see you this morning," he said with real emotion, coming to a standstill by the fireplace. "I have just received an important call, and you ought to be the first to know it."

"A call," repeated Janet Noble interestedly, as she took up some plain sewing. She was president of the Woman's Auxiliary, secretary of the Parish Aid Society and soprano of the church choir, besides being a tall, handsome girl with bright eyes and a vivid color.

"Yes," Mr. Marble returned with enthusiasm, "I am called to Shooting Rock, Arkansas—a beautiful lonely spot seventy miles from a railway track. It is a great field—a splendid opportunity. A thousand miners who have never felt a civilizing or refining touch. Think of the good that might be done among them." (His eyes soared ecstatically ceilingward). "Think of the service, the Sunday Schools, the—"

"Oh, it would be glorious," she interrupted him eagerly.

Her hands were clasped tightly together and her kindling eyes made his pulses throb exultantly. "Of course, you must take up this great work. We shall miss you here undoubtedly"—there was the faintest tremble in her voice—"but one mustn't think of oneself. Those poor people need you. It is your duty to go."

How beautiful she looked with the sunlight on her hair, the inspiration in her eyes.

"There is only one consideration that would induce me to go," said the Rev. Ronald with decision.

His moment had come. Mr. Marble felt convinced this time that it was the supreme moment of his life, and he seized it manfully, though her hands eluded him.

"Janet," he cried, "will you be mine? Will you make me the happiest of men?"

The words pouring from his lips had a strangely familiar sound, and, alas, it was with a strangely familiar pang that Mr. Marble listened to her answer.

When it was over and he had dejectedly picked up his hat for the second time that morning, Janet walked with him to the gate which he had opened so hopefully a half hour ago.

"I'm so sorry," she faltered, as he lingered in spite of himself at the wicket. "I wish I could help you with this great work." There was a ring of genuine missionary regret in her voice. "You must see for yourself how impossible it is."

Poor Mr. Marble looking at her, could not see it at all.

"Then there's no hope for me," he asked gloomily.

"I'm afraid not, as far as I'm concerned," she responded, "but there's always hope. Mightn't there be someone else, Mr. Marble—some other woman better fitted for you?"

The Rector of All Souls only gave her a scorchingly reproachful glance and turned away without a word.

As he bent his lonely steps towards his boarding house, Mr. Marble became aware of other steps, feminine ones, approaching behind, and a furtive glance around showed him Miss Cornelia Wyld, Continued on Page 10

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE

Editor, Guide:—No recent problem in the sphere of practical politics has been more perplexing than that which now confronts the progressives of Canada. How shall we vote at the impending general election? If you vote Conservative you are tying to the alliance of tariff barons, you are endorsing further pillage at the hands of this iniquity.

If you vote Liberal you are endorsing another subsidy of \$35,000,000 to Macenzie & Mann. This fact will be disputed. Some will say the government is only guaranteeing bonds to this extent and will not be called upon to pay. Be this as it may, every dollar will be repaid out of the earnings of the producers of Canada. It makes little difference to those who pay whether Mackenzie & Mann absorb the amount in excessive freight rates or the amount be taken by the government in taxation and handed over to the exploiters. Good reason exists for the belief that the subsidy amounts to \$15,000,000, more than the actual cost of constructing the projected line. This will afford ample funds for an addition to the street railway, power and lighting plants the two knights own in South America; but this is an aside. If you vote Liberal you vote for a railway deal you don't want. If you vote Conservative you get a tariff you don't want—and probably the M. & M. deal too—in order to get the Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators you do want, and to have them operated as you would have it done. How can the tangled skein be straightened? Can more eloquent testimony to the desirability of the Referendum be furnished? Truly representative government is impossible in the absence of some such device. It behooves every Democrat, every man who wishes to see the will of the people prevail to concentrate their efforts upon Direct Legislation. Ask Mr. Borden what he thinks of it.

R. L. SCOTT.

Winnipeg.

A HINT FOR REPRISAL

Editor, Guide:—The Manufacturers' Association have come out in the open now, demanding that which they got years ago as a special privilege, now as their absolute right, namely, under the tariff law to levy tribute of from 17½ to 30 per cent. of excess profit on their goods over and above the profit that they are legitimately entitled to. Judging from the noise they make when a sympathetic government reduces the duty 2½ per cent., so small a reduction that the farmer who buys their goods will never know the reduction has been made, if certain newspapers did not keep reminding us of it, I should say the farmers' pocket books will never show it. How would it do to try other tactics? We are told that our loyalty is in danger, that we will break our connections with the Mother Country, that we will soon be only the ice house for the great American Republic, and so on, etc. Here is an alternative plan that I think would bring the manufacturers to time quicker than the slow legislation that we have asked for will ever do. I make this appeal to every Western farmer: To pledge himself that he will not buy or use any implement manufactured in Canada that is protected by a tariff of more than 5 per cent., and that he buys only British and American made machinery, and by so doing pays the duty and helps to build up Canada for the whole Canadian people. I have done business with one Canadian agricultural machinery firm for 27 years, but I pledge myself personally

to buy no more Canadian machinery, if I can buy an article from an importer, so long as they continue their fight against free trade in farm implements. This is getting down to the root of the matter and besides is carrying the war into the enemy's country. With perhaps one exception no Canadian implement manufacturer advertises in The Guide, trying to kill our paper because it advocates free trade. We know the treatment we had from these firms in the hard years when frost, drought, rust, etc., struck our crops. We know how they sold many of us out, how they tied us up with mortgages when we could not meet our notes, or only partly meet them. We know they are selling their implements to our competitors at less than they sell to us who have made them what they are today. Now let us buy machinery that pays into the revenue instead of buying machinery from those who contribute to the election funds with our money, stolen from us under the name of tariff, to get legislation so that they can steal more. Think this over, brother Grain Growers, and those that can join with me, buy no more Canadian manufactured farm implements.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson, Man.

THE TARIFF AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Editor, Guide:—The above is the delusive title of a large pamphlet the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is scattering broadcast throughout the country. Doubtless this is the outcome of the manufacturers' deliberations at Vancouver last year when they were discussing ways and means of taking the farmer by the arm and whispering honeyed words into his ear. This document is certainly a sugar-coated pill, a soft soap pill at that, but we doubt very much if the farmers will swallow it. They are getting onto the game of the tariff medicine fakir man. The saponaceous compound within the covers of this pamphlet was concocted for and delivered upon the occasion of the visit of a delegation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Ottawa to protest against reciprocity. The preamble sets forth in billion dollar terms the amount of Capital—with a big "C"—represented by the C. M. A. We have a faint recollection that when F. W. Green, of Saskatchewan, on the occasion of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa made a somewhat foolish boast of the wealth which the delegation represented, Premier Laurier was quick to take him up on that point and to say that if the farmers were as wealthy as Mr. Green represented them to be they had not much room for complaint. Of course the farmers had not real wealth to one tithe of the amount mentioned by Mr. Green, and no doubt the \$1,200,000,000 spoken of by Mr. T. A. Russell is principally water and not wealth. However, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and while the manufacturers talk in billions the poor little infants cannot be suffering much; can they? We admit this delegation had a right to speak for capital, but when Mr. Rowley goes on to say that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association account for upwards of seventy per cent. of the artisans and workpeople who are dependent upon these Canadian enterprises, we think it is time to call a halt. The word "account" is delightfully vague. In this instance it is evidently used to convey the idea that this delegation was representing the interest of seventy per cent. of the artisans and workpeople, etc. Now, in view of the fact that the Canadian

Manufacturers' Association has openly boasted in a circular that it was owing to its efforts that the eight-hour bill was defeated at Ottawa and has persistently and consistently employed trained agents to oppose workmen's compensation bills wherever they have shown their heads in this Dominion, and also has been eternally and infernally active in striving to foster and encourage by all possible means the immigration of skilled mechanics to this country with a view to flooding the skilled labor market and thus reducing wages, in the name of outraged labor we protest against allowing a delegation from the C. M. A. to speak for us. On page 2, Mr. Rowley partially admits that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was formed to educate the people wrongly on purpose to protect the policy of practical protection. It was, as it were, conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity, but, of course, has always been anxious to prevent class legislation and has no sympathy whatever with trusts and combines. Far be it from such. Did someone suggest "mergers" and "agreements" between gentlemen? Well, of course, they are horses of another color, at least in the eyes of the manufacturers. It is with a feeling akin to amusement that we read that Canadian enterprises are not yet so well developed as those in the United States on account of their restricted markets. It has been said that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, but, of course, the protected puppies never grow old; they are always infants, and, therefore, capable of learning new tricks whenever it suits their purpose. It is rather amusing, though, to hear the advocates of protection protesting against restricted markets which it has always been their aim and object to obtain. Farther on we learn that the products of the United States' manufacturers have been **freely sold** in this country, so that, after all, protection does not protect. If the tariff was abolished it would not close the factories and throw men out of employment because the goods are now being made on the other side of the line and **freely sold** in this country in spite of the protective tariff. On page 6 of this fearful and wonderful document we find it stated that farmers by the hundred thousand are annually leaving the United States and coming to our West. So they are, but Mr. Russell does not say why. Evidently these farmers are not looking for tariff; if they were they would stop at home, where they have twice as much tariff as we have in this country. What the American farmer seeks is cheap land and lower taxes, and if ever the time should come when land will be cheaper and taxes lower in the United States than in Canada there will be a real annexation scare with some bottom to it. Our good friend, T. R. Deacon, the friend of labor(?) presented a few facts and considerations from a Western standpoint which cover some two pages of closely printed matter which can be summed up in one sapient sentence "Manufactories will naturally go where the market is." We might add, "Tariff or no tariff." In making such a big fuss over such a little thing as reciprocity the manufacturers are merely living up to the principle laid down by their poet laureate "The wheel that squeaks the loudest is sure to get the most grease," but it remains to be proven whether 2,500 manufacturers can make a bigger noise than all the rest of the Canadian people.

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg.

READY TO HELP

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed several statements of Col. Sam Hughes in your columns which indicate a gross ignorance on his part of the average Western farmer, or else is a malicious libel, and, as the wife of one of "these fellows" who "are hanging around the blacksmiths' shops," I think I speak for the majority of farmers' wives when I say, that, if by "wearing long boots and cleaning the cow stables," we could help our men folk to put an end to the oppressive system, of which the above "military gentleman" is a representative, we would consider it a privilege, and when we have the franchise it will be our pleasure to use the same in delegating such men to their right place, and so altering conditions, that when our husbands have to leave the farm for a short time it will not necessitate our donning the "long boots."

MRS. F. B. SULMAN.
Blackfoot, Alta.

A HARD LESSON

Editor, Guide:—Having spent two or three months visiting in New York and New Jersey, I was much interested in the manner in which reciprocity and the tariff was handled by the press and the people, and cannot but feel that the well-informed and thinking part of the people are friendly to reciprocal relations between the States and Canada. The verdict of the people at the last election is evidence sufficient that they are determined to have a revision of the tariff, and that downward. The tremendous growth of combined wealth, the outcome of the protective policy, has been an expensive lesson to the laboring and producing classes. The theory of protecting the infant industries, giving employment to home labor and keeping the money at home and making a fine home market for the farmer, was a plausible one. But the application proves very different. Where the most manufacturing is, land is suffering the worst. The protected manufacturers can pay a rate of wage the farmer cannot. The consequence is, he takes the best half and finally takes the farmer's sons and daughters, and the hundreds of vacant farms of New England and the Middle States is proof conclusive that the protection of one class is at the expense of another and a very numerous class. Having owned and farmed land in New Jersey, eighty miles from New York City, from boyhood until forty-five years of age, I have experienced some of the vicissitudes I allude to above. Am now living in Canada and like it, but I feel a keen interest in the situation. Can Canada afford to go through the same experience the States has—build up combinations and monopolies at the expense of the plain people, the laboring producing classes? I think not. The people will rise up and put their stamp of disapproval on it, just as effectually as was done in the States last fall. I firmly believe it will be of great advantage to both countries, and the leaders that stand sponsor for the pact are competent to look after our interests and will.

BENJ. B. HURSH.

Macoun, Sask.

Editor, Guide:—It is ridiculous and at the same time amusing to note what strenuous efforts are being made by the capitalistic interests to flood the country with poisonous literature concerning our Grain Company and "its ally, The Guide." I would only refer to one of many instances, namely, an article appearing in The Winnipeg Saturday Post, to which article that worthy paper devoted the best part of its front page. I may state that I, like many other farmers, have of late been generously supplied with copies of different papers which I never heard of before; and some of them have their most important articles marked with a blue pencil (invariably those concerning the Grain Growers' Grain Company). Now, these papers, or their dominating factors, take it upon themselves to warn us innocent farmers (it is very touching to note how many devoted friends we farmers really have outside our own circle) who have invested a few paltry dollars in Grain Growers' Grain Company's stock, or who are thinking of investing, against our company that these papers claim is endangering the safety of our good money entrusted to it in "good faith." Good and well. But do these supposed friends of ours suppose that we "innocent" farmers will accept their generous advice without a discount? Do they give no credit for being so near sighted and for knowing only so little (what a monstrous mistake) or is their own thinking box a little out of order, or are they a bit rattled? No doubt, if our Grain Company keeps up its pace it will soon have a monopoly on the grain trade in Canada, and our friends opposite know what a monstrous calamity that would bring about. Just think of it, farmers—a farmers' grain company having a monopoly on the grain trade of these very same farmers. Could anything be better for these farmers? Let us, just for an experiment, make it a monopoly for 1911, by shipping all our grain to our company. When Mr. Partridge and his farmer friends, five years ago, started this company they realized that the relief from the oppression of the grain monopoly then, was to get into the game ourselves and it has proved clearly that they were right. So far our Grain Company has only secured a share of the grain trade in Canada (a goodly share I'll admit) and if that has had such a good influence on our market

conditions, would it not be still better if our Grain Company got all or most of it? True, this would create another monopoly, but farmers, let us remember that this monopoly, being our own, would be on our side of the fence, looking after and working for our own interest (what a difference to the other monopoly). The management of our company has proved capable of conducting its business so far; yes, in fact, they have beaten the opposition at their own game and it has turned out much benefit to us farmers. Yes, since our Company cut right into the elevator companies' melon in the commission trade, I have every confidence in its management, holding their own against them at all times. And it could have but one effect, that is, to depress and discourage the speculative element. Do these friends of ours, showing such sympathy with our welfare as to warn us, suppose that we farmers will give them credit for their pains to put us on our guard? If they honestly feared that our Company were going to the dogs and our good money with it, would they warn us? It's my opinion that if they really believed this themselves, they would quietly rejoice in its coming and say nothing about it, at least not to us farmers. I am only a humble farmer and have subscribed \$100.00 in Grain Growers' Grain Company's stock, and my personal opinion is this, that in case our Company should, by the efforts of its enemies or otherwise, get into financial straits (which is not at all likely) I would gladly duplicate those \$100.00 and slap the management on the back, saying, "Go right ahead, boys," since I realize that I have already saved several times that amount through the beneficial influence of our Grain Growers' Grain Company. Long live the Grain Growers' Grain Company and our Guide!

T. W. PETERS.

Rosthern, Sask.

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS

Editor, Guide:—While on a business visit to the village of Harris recently, I came across considerable activity amongst the farmers and merchants of that district, rather more than is general amongst farmers, as a rule, but events have shown that when an occasion arises, and a farmers' concern is at stake that the farmer can be roused to action. As you know, Mr. Editor, actions speak louder than words and I will show how they did speak, and in such force that it is hoped the big concerns will let the matter rest. I found out the trouble and, on investigating the matter, it appears to me as if there is a considerable amount of dirty work going on. The cause of all the trouble is the local mill at Harris, namely, the Goose Lake Roller Mills Station. It appears that this business was started on \$17,000 capital. Introduced into a new county it would naturally have an uphill fight. Nevertheless in ten months a business was done amounting to \$119,000. As you are aware, with any business, a considerable amount of advertising has to be done and the mill turns out a special brand of flour and is consequently getting better known. Probably if they were producing an inferior brand the result would be altogether different, the mill would be left to die a natural death. But now it is being squashed to death. But thanks to the farmers, it is still alive and very much so. It seems that the company had overdrawn their credit, but a mortgage of the mill was given to the bank and here was where they thought they had a cinch. Hence the word was sent out Friday noon that \$15,000 was to be subscribed by Saturday noon or the mill was to be shut down. Now, when the farmers got busy and the money was more than raised, word comes along that a mistake was made and it should have been \$30,000 which was to be raised by Saturday 9.00 p.m. That would be at the rate of \$1,000 per hour. Now, Mr. Editor, I'm proud to say that the farmers rose to the occasion and the money was raised and more than the said amount. The consequence is that, as the bank can see that they are on the losing side they have issued a notice not to shut the mill down. Now, another thing that this mill is up against is that the big milling concerns are handing flour in here at ten cents a bag less than what this mill can produce it at. It appears to me that the big concerns (banks and milling companies) are determined to squash this concern out of operation, but I trust that the farmers of the district will rally round the mill because it's a known fact that the price of wheat is higher at that point than what it is farther up the line. A number of

farmers can see the ten cents a bag less for the flour of the big milling company but they fail to see the five dollars a load they got for their wheat higher than neighboring districts, through the farmers' mill being in operation. So you find these class of farmers not supporting it as they should. Another scheme of the bank, which, had it been taken hold of, would not have given the farmers a chance to have a say in the matter. The bank offered certain big farmers the mill for the sum of \$20,000 and furthermore, offered to loan the money on their security for two years at 6 per cent. interest. Now, had these gentlemen not turned this offer down the consequences probably would have been that inside of a few weeks the big milling company would be owners of the mill and the farmers would be at the mercy of the elevators in the marketing of their grain. I think, Mr. Editor, that this is a fair illustration of what is going on throughout the West today. Big concerns are no friends of the farmer and I hope that the day is not far distant when the Grain Growers of the West will arise and shake off the shackles of monopoly. Grain Growers, stick to your organization, support your officers, support your own company, organize your district, make your needs be felt and the time is not far distant when, like the farmers of Harris, you will be called upon to support a plan that supports you.

B. PEWTRESS.

Netherhill, Sask.

WILL NOMINATE AN INDEPENDENT

Editor, Guide:—I should be obliged if you would allow me to make a few remarks re a third party and also to tell everyone interested what we, in this part of the country, are doing in the matter. In the first place, a written pledge is to my mind no more binding than an unwritten one, and I maintain that when a man offers himself as a candidate at an election he gives an unwritten pledge that he will support such measures as his constituents approve of. Pledges of this sort are being broken every day at Ottawa by men who, although they represent agricultural constituencies, are forced to vote for the people who supply their campaign funds—the manufacturers and other monied interests. If they did not vote as their monied interests want them to they would not have the party funds to back them at the next election. I will give one glaring instance that happened when Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, moved his resolution in the House at Ottawa that "The government own and operate the terminal elevators." Mr. McCraney (member for Saskatoon, I believe), made a speech in which he distinctly stated that he was in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators, and yet, when it came to voting, he supported Dr. Neely's amendment which only provided for an increased supervision, which has already, after two years' trial, been proved to be both expensive and useless. Now, I consider that an independent member would not harm either party, as, just so long as a government was doing what the farmers want them to do, he having only his constituents to consider, would support the government; but if the government were opposed to the wishes of his constituents he would vote against them, and I do not think that there was ever a time in the history of Canada when an Independent party with the balance of power was more needed than at the present stage of the game. The farmers of the Humboldt constituency are going to call a convention sometime during the coming summer and nominate a man from "between the plow handles" to run as a farmers' candidate at the next election. Already, practically all the Grain Growers' Associations in the West half of the constituency are solid for an Independent, in fact so far as we have gone we have not met with a single association that is opposed to the idea. We, in this constituency, are in a rather good position, as it is more or less a new country and the bulk of the voters are either from the British Isles or from United States and have not, on an average, been in the country more than ten years—long enough to see what an unjust burden we are carrying, but not long enough to become hopelessly and helplessly party bound. The promoters of the third party in this district hope to save a lot of expense by having lots of time ahead of them in which to canvass. Instead of having the usual two or three weeks to work in, we hope to have something over twelve months. I personally am sure it is strengthening our various branch associations instead of weakening them as the opponents of a third party would like to make us believe. If this letter should be



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J. C. KOAGLAND, President Royal Baking Powder Co.
C. L. TIFFANY, of the great New York jewelers
G. W. SEAMANS, President Remington Typewriter Co.
GEO. J. GOULD, the great railway magnate
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SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Pres. Canadian Northern Ry.

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,250,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

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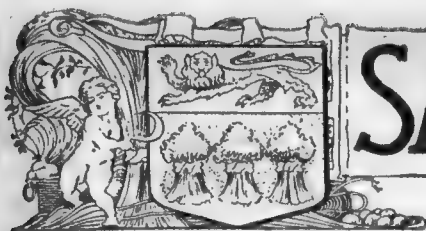
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

read by any man in the Humboldt constituency who is interested in the question, I should be pleased to hear from him, and if there is no Grain Growers' Association in his district would be pleased to help him organize one, if possible, or if there is

already an association I should like to get into communication with the secretary or president and get their views on this subject.

WILLIAM H. LILWALL.
Colonsay, Sask.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw.

WILL MEET MR. BORDEN

To the Officers and Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

Last year, gentlemen, our association took considerable trouble to meet and present our views to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as he toured the West, which we think was not without its effect both on him, the government, the country at large and our Association. This year another grand opportunity is offered in the Western tour of the next most important man in our Dominion; namely, Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition. This is an opening Western farmers should not miss, as these Eastern men will most readily understand us by meeting us, seeing and hearing us. Last year it was thought best to put clear pointed questions, so that clear pointed answers might be expected. We discussed at an executive meeting whether one large delegation at a central point, or smaller ones at the smaller points would be most advisable, and it was decided that as large as possible at each point would be most effective. This year it is thought the same method should be adopted with the leader of the opposition. A neat memorial was drafted by our then officiating president, Mr. E. M. Gates, and it has been thought no better outline could be used on the present occasion. I have attached the itinerary at which Mr. Borden is billed to speak. We therefore ask you to appoint delegates to attend the nearest point to you at which he will speak. Get in touch with the gentlemen whom we have named to take charge of the matter at each point, and send to him anything you wish presented to Mr. Borden. We, Grain Growers, are not likely to do anything or say anything but what is both gentlemanly and respectful, and every advantage should be taken of this splendid opportunity. We feel confident the men we have named will take the matter in hand, not that they necessarily say it all, but rather take the lead in planning and making most of the occasion. The officers mentioned have not been privately interviewed, neither have they promised to attend to these matters, but we know that every officer of our Association is there for a purpose and we are confident they will do their part. Let every man consider himself a part of our movement and see that these prominent visitors, servants of the people, are made acquainted with our views. Each officer at the points mentioned will please accept this intimation if no other reaches him, and proceed in accordance, as much depends on unanimity and concerted action. Let every one interested communicate with the officer mentioned at your nearest point. The enclosed memorials are almost identical to those presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and may serve as a guide to what should be said to Mr. Borden, not necessarily what each shall say. As little time as possible should be taken in the presentation, however, as Mr. Borden's time will doubtless be limited. In case a change of date occurs each officer will adapt his plans accordingly. Let as many delegates as possible attend and assist.

FRED. W. GREEN,
Secretary Sask. G. G. Association.

The following gentlemen are named to take the lead in making necessary arrangements. If for any cause these men cannot act, regular officers of local associations will please proceed: Weyburn, June 21, afternoon, Frank Shepard; Weyburn; Moose Jaw, June 21, evening, E. N. Hopkins, J. A. Maharg; Indian Head, June 22, afternoon, A. E. Wilson; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; Regina, June 22, evening, Chas. Dunning, J. R. Simmons, Fairville; Maple Creek, June 23, afternoon, G. H. Grayson, Waldeck; North Battleford, June 30, afternoon, A. J. Greensil, W. Townsend, Denholm; South Battleford, W. A. Burley; Prince Albert, Andrew Knox;

Saskatoon, John Evans, Nutana; W. B. Fells, Dundurn; Yorkton, R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats; Rosthern, F. M. Elstub, Chellwood; T. S. Matthews, Silver Grove.

SKILFULLY ENTRAPPED

My attention has been called to several newspaper items containing sentiments presumably calculated to injure the Grain Growers' Association. There can be no doubt that, almost without exception, the Grain Growers' Association has unconsciously won for itself the undying envy and a deep-seated desire for its death on the part of every business institution and capitalistic corporation in Canada. Doubtless this is shared by both political parties, as all look upon it as an instrument dangerous to Special Privilege. While the Grain Growers have cohesion, they have power. They will be courted on the one hand and hated on the other, and this will doubtless sometimes be a compound ingredient. Listen to this quotation culled from the Sydney Mines, N.S., Searchlight:

"The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan must by this time have realized that their association has been captured by the Liberal party, and is being used to promote its ends. It may be that at first some of its members may not

sciously trapped into being controlled by the government, and that is the very same thing this press was advocating a short time ago. Of course the Grain Growers may be trapped; they do not pretend to be as wise as serpents, though they may be as harmless as doves, and, of course, if a government does what the Grain Growers ask them to do, they may be simply consciously trapped. Is it not just possible that in the courting, the government rather has been unconsciously trapped into doing a good thing for farmers? This is rather the view the business interests take, as the following clipping from the Toronto Mail and Empire will show:

"The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan has done pretty well in the legislature of the province, the session of which has just been closed. According to the Winnipeg Commercial, the organization secured from the law-making body a charter for the establishment of a co-operative elevator company, with the right to deal in anything that is in any way connected with the production of grain. 'Most of the commodities on earth,' says the Commercial, 'are connected in some way with the production of grain. Implements, tools, fuel, horses, lumber, building and fence materials, even clothes and food are connected with the pro-

Our Coronation Scheme

Two Typical Replies

In accordance with your wishes I called a meeting of the McTavish Grain Growers' Association at the McTavish school, and it was unanimously carried to support the resolution of the executive re the coronation. I am instructed to forward the fifteen cents per member along with the roll of our members. One dollar of the sum enclosed is contributed by my wife and children towards the memorial.

Asquith, Sask.

W. LAKE, Sec'y.

At our meeting of Grain Growers held this evening it was resolved to endorse the proposal of the executive of the central association to send a representative to attend the coronation of King George, and to present to His Majesty a souvenir on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. I was particularly requested to emphasize the feeling of the meeting that such a course would not only furnish a proof of the loyalty of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, but would also be an evidence of our desire for His Majesty to continue the great and valuable work of his father, the late King Edward, in promoting international peace and good-will.

Borden, Sask.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT, Sec'y.

agree with this statement, but we are of the opinion that the consideration of a few facts will cause such persons to alter their opinion on this matter. They have unconsciously fallen the victims of a cleverly devised attempt to capture their organization. The damage has been done, and from present indications the work of this useful body seems likely to be seriously impaired. One finds the Grain Growers' executive engaged ostensibly in the work of promoting and organizing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; but in reality it is working to advocate the general policy of the Scott government. This does not mean that the members of the executive are doing so by design. Far from it. They are honorable men and undoubtedly they began the work of organizing the new elevator system from a sincere desire to assist in the solution of a difficult problem, but by the force of circumstances they have been carried along in a course which can have but one meaning, both for supporters and opponents of the general policy of the Scott government."

Now, this is the same press that a short time ago was charging certain leaders of the Association with being traitors, because they refused to advocate, wholeheartedly, the government ownership of elevators. If there is any truth in the quotation referred to, what would happen under straight government ownership? The very men who were trying to avoid this thing, namely, being controlled by the government, are now being charged with being uncon-

duction of grain, and the Saskatchewan legislature has seen fit to allow a subsidized corporation to deal in these and hundreds of other articles in common use. The monopolistic organization will compete with legitimate business establishments, and the provincial treasury will furnish the money to encourage the competition. The charter the corporation has been granted, in addition to giving the powers mentioned, allows the company to get 85 per cent. of its capital as a loan from the public treasury. Thus the Grain Growers can borrow \$85 for every \$15 they put up for the purposes of the business. This is pretty liberal. No other enterprise could expect so much from the public treasury. It would seem that the merchants with whom the Grain Growers' organization is to compete are, as citizens of the province, to help to provide the means by which the Grain Growers destroy their businesses. This is a feature of the case that is especially exasperating to them. A company deriving its capital from the public treasury, competing with the business men of the province, and making a profit out of the farmers who are not 'on the ground floor' is a rare thing. It would not be very good for business if other provinces were to go in for a scheme of this kind."

It is good to know that in the matters involved in this the government and opposition were about equally divided, so that the whole legislature was trapped. Business men know a good thing when they see it, even if farmers cannot comprehend and poli-

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors:

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, O. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fells, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

ticians are unconsciously blind; but there is no use for farmers going to sleep just now and allow a tricky political partizan press to hypnotize us and set us fighting each other, or keep us from taking advantage of the opportunity we now have to use the government purse in securing the elevator system, controlling it ourselves. This would certainly suit all others but ourselves; of course we are, as they say, all honorable men; so are they all honorable men. This cleverly devised capitalistic, corporate trick will not go. We are surely going to organize a co-operative company, and the only way for governments to trap us is to allow themselves to be wilfully trapped.

FRED. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS

Undenoted we give the numbers of our branch associations in the provincial electoral districts:

Lloydminster, 26; Battleford, 44; Maple Creek, 2; Swift Current, 11; Moose Jaw, 21; Redberry, 18; Prince Albert, 10; Kinistino, 16; Duck Lake, 5; Rosthern, 9; Saskatoon, 33; Hanley, 19; Vonda, 6; Humboldt, 6; Wadena, 18; Canora, 6; Last Mountain, 26; Pelly, 5; Yorkton, 7; Saltcoats, 6; Moosomin, 10; Phasant Hills, 8; Pipestone, 13; Moose Mountain, 15; Cannington, 13; Weyburn, 6; Souris, 7; Estevan, 15; Francis, 8; Milestone, 10; Regina, 11; Qu'Appelle, 11; Touchwood, 6; Arm River, 13. This makes a total of 445 branch associations.

FRED. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

TARIFF CONTRARY TO NATURE

So Canadian manufacturers and American farmers are against the reciprocity pact. This looks as if it would be good for the Canadian farmer. "It is contrary to nature, it is flying in the face of Providence to build an artificial wall like that between this country and Canada." "So far as the effect of this, or my personal political fortunes, it ought not and does not influence me in the slightest." Well done, Mr. Taft, more so when the wall is between this and our Mother Country. Let us have free trade in the Empire, whatever else we have.

RE CLAIMS

A certain member of a local association considers he has been dishonored by the central because, after having some property burnt by railways, he sent his claim into the central association, asking that they compel the railway officials to compensate him. We acquainted him with the fact that the central executive asked that claims of this nature should first be examined and passed on by the local association, and ask central to take it up. It was thought by the central executive that the local officers and members would be best acquainted with the circumstances and, if they could not endorse the claim, it would be unwise for the central to try to settle it. Central would like to be sure they are asking a reasonable thing. There are two sides to everything. Individual claims are apt to be only one-sided. In any case it is more easy to secure justice when a case has the endorsement of a strong body of local men.

IMPLEMENT SHEDS AND BARS

What fine large implement sheds some of our Grain Growers have! I saw, last winter, binders and drills

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will prove that you can save dollars in time, trouble, labor and expense by using the Automatic "Clean" Curry Comb. Durable, effective, easy on the horse, and always clean. Send 10c to pay actual postage, state number of horses you own, and we'll send Comb postpaid. Wt. 10oz. Price 50c. After 3 days' trial, send 40c or return Comb at our expense.—STANDARD SUPPLY CO., 5-391 Graham Ave., Winnipeg.

lined up on the bank of a pond, evidently to serve as a snow catcher; this is a splendid arrangement. I noticed another set of men seem to use them for another purpose, viz., line them up in the shelter of a bluff where the cattle can use them as rubbing posts. It is nice to see the cattle with their heads pushed between the bars of a binder reel, rubbing both top and bottom of the neck at once; a fine accommodation. Then what a splendid advertisement it is of one's thrift to see a \$4,000 threshing rig standing out in sun and rain during the summer months. I have known men possessed of such characteristics to meet each other and heard them talk of the outrageous practices of manufacturers, and the scoundrelism of elevator men. I have in mind two. I asked them to become life members of the Grain Growers' Association. I had told them the value of a local association and a good strong central association. They said it was all true, but farmers would not hang together, and they said they had no money in any case. They asked me if I would take something; I declined, saying I was full now. Shortly afterwards I slipped into the bar; it also was full. I noticed my friends. Each had an elbow on the counter. Between them was the stuff. Both looked like wild men of Borneo. They denounced every institution in the country: elevators, banks, churches and farmers' organizations; everything imaginable but the bar which, by the way, is the worst legalized leachery of all. They seemed to get thirsty with talking; the bartender kept sober-looking, but did a roaring trade. Of course it was none of my business, but in a later conversation I learned neither of them weighed their grain before delivering to the elevator. Both bought all their goods on time. Neither had sufficient implements to fill their shed. Neither could afford a life membership in the Grain Growers. Both swore the difficulties could only be solved by reciprocity. I told them of a man who went regularly once a week to a Grain Growers' meeting, took his family along, and the hired man also; cleaned themselves up for the occasion, prepared themselves for a neat address; who had stopped the bar drain; had built an implement shed which had cost only \$300, but housed every implement on the farm when not in use; had his own platform scales; studied the marketing end as well as the purchasing end of his business, and was educating himself and family in the higher duties of Canadian citizenship. Showed our sympathizers' button, also our life button; explained that we were trying to build up a permanent farmers' institution, by farmers for farmers. I sold them each our little button at twenty-five cents each, and if the local officers at that point do their duty these men will be proper life members by and by, and the community as well as the individuals the better for it.

FRED. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

Regarding the Borden meetings, it is likely other prominent men from the government side will also tour the province. Let the officers, at the points where the meetings are held, be the rallying centre. Let each district director and executive officer attend at the meeting in his particular district and see to it that these public men know what the farmers of the West desire. The circular sent out is not intended to be used unless each officer desires to do so. If you have anything better, use it. The presentation will be what you make it. We have thousands of intelligent men in our ranks who have made a study of the different questions. Let them have a say in how, and who shall say it. The good sense of our men will dictate brevity, clearness and reasonableness. Get our little buttons on

all members. Let there be unity. This is a large province. Let the Easterners see there are men and an institution big enough to fill it. Politics be blowed, we are appealing to statesmen, not politicians.

F.W.G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

THE CORONATION MEMENTO

The coronation memento idea is taking well with our members. Word has been received that the design and workmanship of our Bread Basket of the Empire is likely to prove the most magnificent memento ever sent from Canada. This, with the fact that our association is made up of men from every country, now living in peace with each other, with leading men of all nations now meeting in old London to study, confer and endeavor to lay the foundation for eternal peace, should spur every man in an endeavor to take advantage of this opening to take a small part in being one in the spirit of a great world's movement to establish equity and peace. The associations are responding splendidly. Let every local send forward a list of their names and nationalities, and do it at once, even if they cannot send the fifteen cents per member. Several have sent special personal amounts towards the fund. Sometimes some secretaries do not receive our circulars for some reason, and the association does not get them laid before them. Let any local member in sympathy with this movement, whose officers have not taken the matter up, do so.

FRED. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

HUMAN NATURE NOT UNCHANGEABLE

(From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.)
Saying "It's human nature," as though that implied an unalterable condition, is a poor way out of any difficulty. Lincoln, so wise in many ways, said more than once, "You can't change human nature," as though the bad in it must always exist along with the good. The German chancellor, however little he may share some other things of Lincoln's, evidently shares this fatalistic view. The three-hundredth anniversary of our translation of the Bible was made the occasion for some declarations by English and American statesmen in favor of universal arbitration; but Chancellor Von Bethman-Hollweg said: "General disarmament is an insoluble problem so long as men are men; it will remain true that the strong will prey upon the weak."

In effect, that is, he said: "You can't change human nature"—and so dropped the subject. Now this is a singular doctrine for the occasion that called forth the peace declarations. If human nature cannot change, why celebrate the anniversary of a book whose most vital message consists precisely in asserting that it can?

As a matter of fact, human nature does change. When Frederick was laying the foundations of the German Empire it was human nature to work as much destruction as possible upon an enemy—by burning defenceless villages, wantonly ruining the peasants' crops, and so on, but present day human nature condemns wanton injury to non-combatants. No doubt intelligent Iroquois Indians of the seventeenth century believed that to torture a captured foe was simply human nature and would be practiced "so long as men are men." If human nature does not and cannot grow juster, kinder, wiser, why all this aimless bother called civilization? Blaming things on human nature is a shabby subterfuge for a private individual or for an imperial chancellor.

ONE ON MAN

"When a woman gets the vote she will best man. She will turn him round her finger as the housewife turned the riddle."

The speaker was a very ardent suffragette. She resumed with a somewhat bitter smile:

"A business man said to his wife at dinner:

"Here is a riddle for you, my dear: Why is a husband like dough?"

"The answer to the riddle was: 'Because a woman needs him.' The business man expected his wife to give the riddle up, or else to guess that answer. But his wife said calmly:

"Why is a husband like dough, eh? Well, I suppose it's because he's so hard to get off one's hands."

CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed
No mill feed The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory
Established at Leicester, England, in 1800

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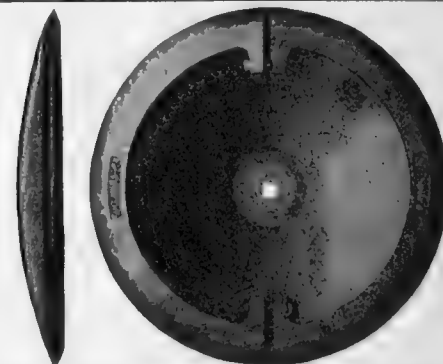
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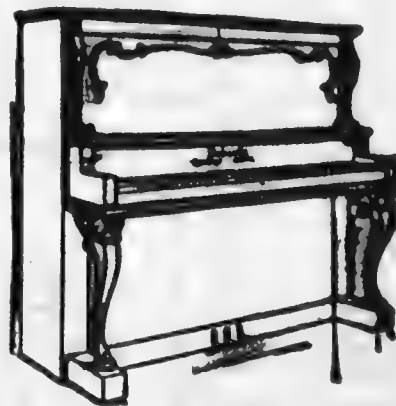
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Take Advantage of the Following Offer:

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282 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me illustrations of your pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your FREE TRIAL offer, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for 30 Days' Free Trial without expense or risk to me as advertised in the "Grain Growers' Guide."

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ADDRESS

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

CLEARVIEW FARM FOR SALE — SAY, you want a farm for that son, "who is going to get married in the sweet by-and-by." Well, here you are. A first class half section in the famous Saltecoats district, 6½ miles from town; 270 acres under cultivation, good 5 roomed frame house with stone basement; 6 granaries, small stable, 2 wells, shelter belt, and phone in house. Land A-1. For price, etc., apply H. R. Gordon, Box 67, Saltecoats, Sask. 44-1

SWAN RIVER, 800 ACRE FARM OF EXCEL- lent wheat land at Swan River, Manitoba; 400 acres under cultivation; new land; last year 550 acres produced nine thousand bushels of grain, running water; wood convenient; soil, black sandy loam. Steam outfit would work well. For further particulars address Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora Street, Winnipeg. 43-3

SOUTHEAST ¼ SEC. 28-27-19 WEST 2ND. near Raymore, Semans, Grand Trunk Pacific. Buildings, well, school, 150 acres cultivated; four horses, seed, feed, implements.—H. Gordon Hayes, Raymore, Sask. 44-1

FOR SALE—SECTION OPEN PRAIRIE 2½ miles from market, 200 acres being broken by traction plow, to be finished in time for flax; \$18.00; terms; 165, Fleming, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—COMOX COURTENAY VAL- ley, Vancouver Island. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage; all prices; excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Biscoe, Courtenay. 40-13

160 ACRES, 5 MILES SOUTH OF GROWING town. 40 acres broken, good log house, fair stables; all fenced, very cheap at \$12.50 per acre. About \$500.00 cash, balance arranged. Apply owner, H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask. 44-2

LET ME SELL YOUR FARM BY MY NEW system. Buyers waiting. Absolutely no charge until your property is sold.—J. Stevens, 20th Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn. 43-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF SECTION good clay land 8 miles from town. Reasonable terms. Apply owner, Wm. O. Fletcher, Kisbey, Sask. 42-6

BUSINESS CHANCES

TESSIER ASSOCIATION INVITES CORRE- spondence from a good veterinary. Good country, large practice for first class man. Address L. R. Campbell, Sec'y. 44-6



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. **Duties—**Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED—ONE SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP. Apply H. Allan, Maple Coulee, Sask. 43-6

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE —Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

MILLING OATS WANTED — SEND samples, top prices, no delay.—The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 44-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW — RELIABLE MEN TO sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms; exclusive territory; outfit free, and excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY Steam Engine, also Sawyer-Massey Separator, size 36-60, engine used for threshing only; outfit three years old. Also cook car which cost \$170.00, and good tank, price \$2,400.00. Time given responsible parties.—N. N. Hayes, Sec. Shamrock Threshing Co., Gleichen, Alta. 43-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment, highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information.

Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FLAX SEED FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHEL of cleaned seed flax ready to sow, \$3.00 per bushel. Bags 25c. O.N.R., Sec. 81, T. 6-18 W. 2nd M.—R. M. Mock, Brook- ing, Sask. 43-8

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale.—When writing state quantity wanted.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 189 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—150 BUSH. FINEST GRADE Flax. Address E. G. Eggleston, Estevan, Canada, P.O. Box 315. 41-6

FOR SALE—200 BUS. OF FLAX SEED, \$2.50 per bus.—A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man. 43-2

CLEANED SEED FLAX, \$2.85, WITH sacks.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 42-4

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

POULTRY AND EGGS

S.O.W. LEGHORNS—PRIZE-WINNERS, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 15. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.O.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.—W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man. 39-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SPECIAL PRICES for May and June. Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks now running over 70 per cent. fertile, \$1.50 for 15. Single Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, now running over 80 per cent. fertile, \$1.25 for 15. Incubator lots when we can spare them. Barred Rocks \$8.00 per 100; leghorns \$7.00 per 100. —Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS — TRY OUR strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including Nor'West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon, \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15.—John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.— B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Heading B.P. Rock pens, 1st Cock, 8th Ckl. at Man. Prov., 1911. Heading S.O.W. Leghorn pens, 2nd pen Cock at Man. Prov., 1911. Won 2nd and 7th S.O.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 18.—Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 44-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range. — Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—ALL CHOICE- colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 39-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting. 15 years a breeder.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15. Vivian Pellett, Cardfields, Semans, Sask. G.T.P. 39-6

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds Eggs, \$2.25 per 15.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 40-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS — Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS—\$2.00 PER 15.—J. H. Thomas, Trochu, Alta. 39-6

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

MOTORCYCLE, ALMOST NEW.—WRITE Motorcycle Exchange, Plumas, Manitoba. 43-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED — CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.—Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-11

LOST, STRAYED AND STOLEN

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES ONE light grey mare branded B 8 N on left thigh; weight about 1,100 lbs. \$10.00 reward for information leading to her recovery.—John Ewing, Ewing P.O., Alta. 43-8

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FURS AND HIDES

TO

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277 RUPERT STREET
WINNIPEG — MANITOBA

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

BUILDING UP A SERVICE

DURING the past year hundreds of farmers have proved the value of a small ad in The Guide. This page has become very popular and farmers have become accustomed to reading it regularly. To the man who has a keen eye for business the advertising pages of a journal receive as much attention as the news pages. This page of condensed ads forms one of the most valuable mediums of exchange in the country. By this means farmers get together to sell their surplus and to buy what they need. The more the readers of The Guide patronize the condensed ads the more valuable will the service become. Also the more advertising The Guide carries, the sooner the journal will be upon a paying basis. This is one of the ways by which the readers of The Guide can help themselves and their own paper at the same time. Make The Guide your market place and thus add to its usefulness as the greatest farmers' paper in Canada.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSEB, MAN.
—We wish to reduce our Shorthorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boars or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

YOUNG BERSHIRE—LONG BACON type, bred from Brandon prize winners. Ten dollars each. Registered in purchaser's name. Pairs not akin.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 40-6

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bull for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL SEVEN-teen months, big thrifty fellow; also one six months of good milking strain. Price moderate.—Robt. Nisbet, Oaklea Farm, Carman, Man. 44-1

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendinning Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGIS-tered Berkshires write E. Hande, President Agricultural Society, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man. 41-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

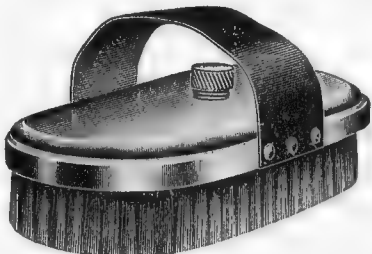
F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—O. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.



You Can Save Dollars

The new Sanitary Dustless Horse Cleaner Brush will clean your horse quick and add \$50.00 to his looks. You clean and shine the horse at the same time, saving yourself hours of work. As a special introduction to our money-saving specialties we will send you this brush at same price as sold throughout United States. Price, postpaid, \$3.00

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STANDARD SUPPLY CO., 5-391 Graham Ave., Winnipeg

Percheron Horse Importing Business

PARTNER Wanted by Frenchman, seven years in Canada. Knows French breeders and their stock. Can effect big savings in buying. Address: Percheron Man, Box 63, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWNSITE LOTS

Will make money for you. Buy lots in Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and let them grow into money. Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Tofield and Scott Township lots should in time prove equally as good an investment as though you had purchased lots in the beginning in Canadian Pacific Towns similarly located, such as Brandon, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Calgary. You can buy lots in these Grand Trunk Pacific Towns on a cash payment of \$10 and the same amount each month. Prices of lots average about \$100 each. Corners \$125. In case you desire further particulars, address: INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD., Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Make all remittances directly to

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY"

We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's great book, "Progress and Poverty." The book contains over 400 pages and is the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

ANALYSING WATER

V.T.U., Sask.—Can you tell me where to send a sample of spring water to get its analysis?

Ans.—Send sample of water to provincial bacteriologist.

INJURY ON TRAIN

Sask. Subscriber.—A party, who has just returned from Minneapolis where the trial of his case against the C.N.R. took place, reported that the court in delivering judgment pointed out that the terms of the contract that he had signed with the C.N.R., while covering indemnity for loss of stock, absolutely precluded any claim for personal injuries, and that therefore he could not have any compensation on that head. It appears that the original contract signed with the Great Northern Railway fully entitled him to make such a claim, but on reaching the C.N.R. another contract was brought to him in the middle of the night which he was asked to sign, and thinking the terms were similar, he signed the document without specially examining its contents. Can the C.N.R. legally demand that settlers sign a form of contract by which they forfeit all right to claim compensation for personal injuries sustained as a result of a railway accident?

Ans.—Under section 340 of the Canadian Railway Act, railway is permitted to make special contract limiting its liability when owner travels free on train with his live stock in consideration of releasing company from personal claim in event of injury to himself, provided the form of contract has received sanction of railway commission. We understand that the railway commission has approved the contract in question in use by the C.N.R.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar

SOW DRYING UP

W.H., Sask.—Sow took a severe cough a few days ago. The cough is better but she is losing her appetite, and from the way the little pigs act she is drying up.

Ans.—Better wean the pigs if they are old enough. Change feed to slop of skim milk and a little ground (screened) oats if you do not wish to wean the pigs. See that she sleeps in a dry, warm place.

BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

Following is the itinerary of R. L. Borden's tour of the West:

June 19, Monday.—Winnipeg, evening meeting.

June 20, Tuesday.—Carberry, afternoon; Brandon, evening.

June 21, Wednesday.—Weyburn, afternoon; Moose Jaw, evening.

June 22, Thursday.—Indian Head, afternoon; Regina, evening.

June 23, Friday.—Maple Creek, afternoon; Medicine Hat, evening.

June 24, Saturday.—Macleod, afternoon; Lethbridge, evening.

June 26, Monday.—High River, afternoon; Calgary, evening.

June 27, Tuesday.—Lacombe, afternoon; Red Deer, evening.

June 28, Wednesday.—Wetaskiwin, afternoon; Edmonton, evening.

June 29, Thursday.—Vegreville, afternoon; Lloydminster, evening.

June 30, Friday.—North Battleford, afternoon; South Battleford, evening.

July 1, Saturday.—Prince Albert or Saskatoon, not yet decided.

July 3, Monday.—Rosthern, afternoon; Saskatoon or Prince Albert, evening.

July 4, Tuesday.—Yorkton.

July 5, Wednesday.—Birtle, afternoon; Minnedosa, evening.

July 6, Thursday.—Grandview, afternoon; Dauphin, evening.

July 7, Friday.—Portage la Prairie.

All afternoon meetings will be held at 2 o'clock, except the one at Vegreville, which will be held at 1.30. All

of the evening meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

STEAM PLOW CATALOGUE

"From Track to Stack" is the name of a recent catalogue published by M. Rumely Co., whose branch offices are at Winnipeg, Calgary and Saskatoon. The catalogue is a complete treatise on the management of tractor power on the farm. Every part of the engines is fully described and information is given on how to use these machines to obtain the best results.

LIGHT ON THE STEEL TRUST

Washington, D.C., May 28.—John W. Gates gave to the house "steel trust" investigating committee yesterday the history of the United States Steel Corporation. Present at the birth of the greatest steel manufacturing concern in the world, he told how it was the outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "Gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business. He told also of millions lost and created almost in a breath, and how the Carnegie mills, appraised at \$160,000,000, were recognized as worth \$320,000,000 almost within the time required to make the transfer to the corporation.

Andrew Carnegie

Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Mr. Gates frankly admitted that the gigantic industrial combination was formed to throttle competition, and he surprised the committee with the further information that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business, a deal had been put through by which the Standard Oil magnate was forced to sell out for 40 cents on the dollar.

J. Pierpont Morgan

Characterizing Mr. Carnegie as "a bull in a china shop," Mr. Gates told of a midnight conference between himself, Charles M. Schwab and J. Pierpont Morgan, at which the steel corporation was conceived, and how it resulted in Carnegie getting \$320,000,000 in the corporation's securities for his steel interests which he previously had offered for \$160,000,000 in cash.

Plans made by Mr. Carnegie in 1899 and 1900 to circle his steel interests with a railway of his own and to compete with the National Tube company, just organized by Mr. Morgan, by the erection of a tube works at Ashtabula, Ohio, were the factors that led to the birth of the steel combine.

James J. Hill

Mr. Gates declared that Mr. Morgan, alarmed by Mr. Carnegie's plans, had besought the advice of himself and James J. Hill, and that Charles M. Schwab, who had influence with Mr. Carnegie, was called in to suggest a way to "stop Carnegie," and that the pioneer steel king of the country was curbed in his purpose, though greatly to his financial gain. He explained that the steel business was threatened with several demoralizing forces when Carnegie's plans became known, and that Mr. Morgan and others became alarmed, fearing that Carnegie would demoralize both railway interests and steel prices.

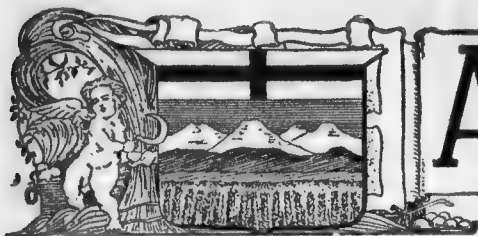
James J. Hill

This was the situation as described by Mr. Gates, himself a director at present in the Republic Iron and Steel company, when Mr. Morgan sent word to him through James J. Hill, seeking a conference to see what could be done. Mr. Gates said he told Morgan that Charles M. Schwab was the one man who could influence Mr. Carnegie. Out of that came an all night conference at Mr. Morgan's New York home, the outcome of which was the United States Steel Corporation.

John D. Rockefeller

John D. Rockefeller's name came up in the hearing when Mr. Gates was describing Mr. Carnegie's desires to branch out after the organization of the National Tube company.

"John D. Rockefeller," Mr. Gates said, "once started a steel mill and threatened to put us out of business. That didn't last long. A deal was made whereby Rockefeller's steel interests were bought out at 40 cents on the dollar."



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:

James Bower - Red Deer

Vice-President:

W. J. Tregillus - Calgary

Secretary-Treasurer:

E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Official Circular No. 6, 1911

About ten months ago Western Canada was visited by the leader of the government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at that time he was met at various points by members of the farmers' associations of Western Canada and resolutions and addresses presented to him on various subjects. It is admitted that the work done at that time had splendid results, and that the farmers had every reason to be satisfied with the showing made by them at that time. The definite announcement has now been made that this summer the leader of the opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, will visit the West, and it is only right and expedient that once more the organized farmers should be active and should present to this gentleman their views upon the various questions of the day.

While we are not in politics and for us to keep up the good work we are doing we must stay away from the active party political arena, still the subjects which we have been dealing with during the past few years are of vital importance to us, and we should therefore lose no opportunity to make our views public. We must not forget that, while the leader of the opposition is paid to oppose the government, that there is always a possibility of the present parties changing sides and, therefore, we should be ready to convince and convert the present opposition that the agricultural matters are of first interest and that all others are incidental thereto. Having this in view, it has been decided by your executive that the time is opportune to present the views of the United Farmers of Alberta to Mr. Borden and to endeavor to convince him that our demands are just and that it is to the interests of Canada that they should be accepted by not only the government, but the opposition also, and that the necessary legislation can therefore be introduced into Parliament and passed without the system of obstruction being adopted. So far the policy has always been to present the demands to the government only and the opposition has always been ignored, but in view of the fact that legislation which has been asked for has been ignored, or if introduced into the House has been blocked by the opposition, it seems desirable that the leader of the opposition should be met and that he should be requested to allow the proposed legislation to pass. This seems especially desirable when we consider what was done during the last week of Parliament, when, without any opposition or enquiry, a large concession was granted to a railway company. If the opposition can set the precedent of allowing certain legislation to go through the House without a contest, surely they can also allow legislation which will be of interest to the vast majority of the people of Canada, and which has been shown to be necessary, to pass, if not in the same manner, at least without a lot of useless obstruction and delay.

I have therefore been instructed by your executive to draw this matter to your attention and to ask you to repeat the good work which you did last year; to request that you will arrange for deputations to meet Mr. Borden at every place he stays at in Alberta and to once more make public your views on the questions which were brought forward last year. The time is short and, therefore, early action is necessary. It is probable that the executive will meet Mr. Borden at some point in Alberta, but the place has not yet been chosen. This will be announced at a later date. But with the executive presenting a case on behalf of the association the work will not be done. It is necessary to show that the farmers are unanimous in all parts of the province, and, therefore, the local deputations are necessary.

The itinerary of Mr. Borden's tour in Alberta is as follows:

Friday, June 23rd, evening, Medicine Hat.

Saturday, June 24th, afternoon, Macleod.

Saturday, June 24th, evening, Lethbridge.

Monday, June 26th, afternoon, High River.

Monday, June 26th, evening, Calgary.

Tuesday, June 27th, evening, Red Deer.

Wednesday, June 28th, afternoon, Wetaskiwin.

Wednesday, June 28th, evening, Edmonton.

Thursday, June 29th, afternoon, Vegreville.

Thursday, June 29th, evening, Lloydminster.

All afternoon meetings will be held at two o'clock, with the exception of Vegreville, which will start at 1.30, while the evening meetings will be held at eight o'clock.

As it is Mr. Borden's intention to cover more ground, in a shorter time, than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and, as shorter notice of the meetings has been given, it is necessary for prompt action to be taken and for arrangements for deputations to be made at once. I would suggest that, wherever possible, the members and unions adjacent to the announced place of meeting should take it up themselves to get into communication with the other unions in that neighborhood and to arrange for a joint meeting of representatives from these unions, where definite action and plan of presentation can be decided upon. As a complete list of the unions was published in the Alberta section of The Guide on May 17th, it will be possible for this to be done at a very early date. One point must not be forgotten. With two meetings a day it will be necessary for the presentation to be brief and to the point in every instance. As to what shall be taken up, possibly it is well to stick to the platform laid down at the Ottawa convention. This has been ratified by all the associations affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and can, therefore, be taken as the authoritative views of the organized farmers of Canada. This platform is as follows:

Terminal Elevators

Whereas, we are convinced that the terminal elevators, as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigations and testimony of important bodies: We therefore, request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish such terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast and provide same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain.

The Chilled Meat Industry

Whereas, it is of very great importance to the whole of Canada that prompt government action be taken towards establishing a complete chilled meat system on a sound and permanent basis, with the interests of the producers adequately protected; and, whereas, the live stock industry of Canada has been neglected; and if the neglect is continued it will soon result in impoverished farms, and the live stock industry of the country will make no headway until it is worth the farmers' while to produce and furnish more and better stock; and, whereas, the farmers are on account of the unsatisfactory market going out of the meat-producing business, and will not again take it up until the market is placed upon a stable basis, and further, that under the present system of exporting there is always a danger of the markets of the world being closed to us, which would result in ruin to many; and, whereas, on account of the danger of encouraging monopolies the farmers cannot be satisfied with anything short of a meat curing and chilling process inaugurated by the Dominion government, and operated in such a way that will guarantee to the producers the value of the animals they produce; therefore, be it resolved, that the government be urgently requested to erect the necessary works, and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals. We suggest that a system

owned and operated by the government as a public utility, or a system of co-operation by the producers through the government would supply the funds necessary to first instal the system and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would give the relief needed, and make Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world.

Hudson's Bay Railway

Whereas, the necessity of the Hudson's Bay Railway as the natural and most economic outlet for placing the products of the Western prairies on the European markets has been emphasized by the Western people for the past generation; and, whereas, the Dominion government has recognized the need and importance of the Hudson's Bay Railway and has pledged itself to its immediate construction, and has provided the necessary funds entirely from the sale of Western lands; and, whereas, the chief benefits to be derived from the Hudson's Bay Railway will be a reduction in freight rates in Western Canada due to actual competition, which could be secured only through government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway; and, whereas, anything short of absolute public ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway will defeat the purpose for which the road is advocated and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred; therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention that the Hudson's Bay Railway, and all terminal facilities connected therewith, should be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion government under an independent commission.

Co-operative Legislation

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by federal legislation during the present session of Parliament.

Railway Legislation

Although a formal resolution on this question was not adopted by the convention, still a very efficient paper was read on the subject by Mr. Bower, and the summary of this paper was: That the order of the board of railway commissioners relating to the fencing of the right-of-way be made effective, with the addition that the presence of uncontrolled animals on railway property be prima facie evidence that the fences or guards are not suitable and sufficient. That the onus of proof shall be placed upon the railway company instead of upon the individual suffering the loss. That the railway company should be compelled to keep in proper repair the fences along the right-of-way. In regard to traffic the following suggestions were made: That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads or the density of traffic or volume of business handled be disallowed. That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public. That the board of railway commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined.

The Bank Act

Whereas, it is generally believed that the Bank Act forming as it does the charter of all Canadian banks for a ten year term, by its present phrasing prevents any amendment, involving curtailment of their powers enjoyed by virtue of the provisions of such charter; Be it resolved, that this Ottawa convention of delegates desire that the new Bank Act be so worded, so as to permit the Act to be amended at any time in any particular.

The Customs Tariff

That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying machines,

fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods, to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given to the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

Declaration of Principles

The above, then, formed the declaration of principles laid down by the Ottawa delegation, and while some change will be necessary still these resolutions can be taken as the foundation upon which the structure for presentation to Mr. Borden shall be built.

It might be as well to give a brief report of the action which has been taken on these resolutions. A new bill has been introduced into the House, called the Grain Act, which provides for the appointment of a commission to control the grain trade. We believe that while this is a step in advance it will not relieve the present situation to a large extent and that the further step to government ownership and operation should be made. Machinery is provided in the new bill for this step to be taken when necessary. We think that the time is now and that the money for the purchase of all terminal facilities, and for the erection of new facilities where required, should be provided at once. We would like to know whether Mr. Borden is prepared to take this further step and give us the complete government ownership and operation asked for.

On the Hudson's Bay Railway the government has announced that same will be built by the government at once, but that the matter of operation will be left in abeyance at the present. We should know whether Mr. Borden is prepared to stand firm for government ownership and operation under an independent commission.

On the chilled meat industry a promise that the matter should be investigated was received, but nothing has been done. Mr. Borden should be asked what he is prepared to do in the matter.

On the co-operative legislation, for the second time bills which would have given the relief asked for were smothered in committee. Will Mr. Borden be prepared to give the relief asked for?

Concerning railway legislation, some of the relief asked for has been promised, and amendments to the Railway Act will be introduced when Parliament reconvenes. Mr. Borden should be asked to support this legislation so that it will go through Parliament as quickly as the C. N. R. Guarantee of Bonds bill did, and at the same time he should be asked to state his position in the matter of granting relief by seeing that rates are reduced to an equitable basis, not only on the railways but with express companies, and possibly on this point it would not be amiss to ask his opinion on the subject of establishing a parcel post system.

The tariff question is known to all. We are strongly committed to the present reciprocity pact, believing that while it is not what we asked for still it is one short step towards securing a square deal for the people. On this ground we have accepted the pact as presented; and we should do all possible to secure the passing into law of this pact and at the same time secure a promise from Mr. Borden, if possible, that the further demands made by the farmers shall be considered and adopted, and that the present burden shall be taken from the shoulders of the producers and consumers and borne by all people resident in Canada alike. We should have it known that the day when the different interests decide who shall pay the piper is passed and that Equity shall reign over all. On this point let us bear in mind the motto which is presented to us every week: "But crown her Queen and Equity shall usher in, for those who build, and those who spin, and those the grain who garner in, A Brighter Day." Let us therefore keep this in mind when asking Mr. Borden what he intends to do on the tariff question.

This, then, is the position of affairs at the present time. The farmers of Canada made history when they marched on to Ottawa last December. Let them keep on making history and let the visit of Mr. Borden to Alberta be an epoch-making event in the life of the United Farmers of Alberta. We can do it, but every man must turn in and help. Are you prepared to do your share? I shall be pleased to supply you with any further information and any letters bearing upon this circular will have precedence over all other business, and will therefore be promptly attended to. There is not much time to lose and the time for action is now. It was intended that the next circular should deal with the proposal for the establishment of rural municipalities in Alberta, but this subject, important as it is, will have to wait over till next month. Thanking you, on behalf of the executive, for your co-operation in this matter, and trusting we shall have a successful series of meetings at the places named.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.
Calgary, May 25.

SOMETHING ABOUT WARNER

About December 10 last, a handful of farmers met in the office of Rains & Halmvast pursuant to a call to consider the advisability of erecting a flour mill. After an interesting discussion of the milling proposition, the elevator question found its way in for a share of consideration. It was a lively little meeting and much interest was shown. Before the close of the meeting the farmers began to talk organization, with the result that literature was secured and a meeting called on February 15, at Grady's Hall. I. F. Rowland presided during the discussion of the organization and its benefits. A recess was taken for securing names to the organization with the result that 32 of our best farmers were right there with their pencil and dollar. Having again been called to order by the chair, the following members were chosen as officers: J. M. Conner, president; H. Hatze, vice-president; Geo. B. Snapp, treasurer; W. L. Misensol, secretary; S. G. Barrows, F. Whittle, E. E. Gibson, M. L. Hangar, E. H. Rains and Jas. Hale, directors. By this time it was growing late and it was decided that we adjourn till March 4. The general expression and feeling after this meeting was that a step had been taken in the right direction, for the mutual benefit not only of this local but for all farmers in general. We have had four meetings to date and look forward to the next one to be the best yet, as we are expecting a visit from J. Quinsey, and we feel sure that he will give us much needed information on the loading platform and elevator proposition. Our local has also taken considerable interest in the reciprocity pact, and framed a resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier favoring same. We were very proud to learn that the resolution reached its destination as we received the acknowledgement of its reception. There are many and great benefits to be derived from the U. F. A., as for instance—our local shipped in a car of seed oats purchased through the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Calgary, thereby making a saving of thirteen cents per bushel on elevator charges. Our local is thinking strongly of putting up an elevator and any information from any local or organization of farmers upon this elevator question would be most gratefully received.

ceived. In conclusion, I wish to state that our membership has now reached fifty-five and the prospects are now good for double that number. We also wish to thank the officers of the central for the interest they have taken in us in our childhood days, and look forward to the time when we may be a greater power and force to the central U. F. A.

W. L. MISENSOL, Sec'y.

Warner, Alta.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

At a meeting of Ellismere Union held recently it was decided that as we could not have our present secretary-treasurer, Fred. Archambiv, with us during the summer, Harry Davis should fill the vacancy during his absence. It was also decided to request the central to use their influence to have the bridge which is to be built over the Belly River, at Diamond City, moved further down the river to Warren's Crossing, or failing that to have free ferry installed, as the present charge is considered excessive.

HARRY DAVIS, Sec'y.

Rosemead, Alta.

The regular meetings of Namaka Union are stopped at the present time owing to the busy season, but they will soon start up again now. The more important business transacted at the last meeting consisted of a lecture by P. H. Hiebert, who discussed some of the methods of dry farming based on the Campbell system. His observations evolved a good discussion and a vote of thanks was cordially given the speaker. One of our usual highly successful social meetings was held in the school room, when a large gathering of members' families and friends enjoyed a happy time. Lunch was served and the afternoon given over to song and sentiment. We have decided to support the Strathmore hail insurance resolution. A considerable quantity of gopher poison was secured from Gleichen Union and readily sold to the members. The circular letter on pork packing plant has been circulated among the interested members.

JOHN P. LAURIE, Sec'y.

Namaka, Alta.

A very successful box social was held recently by Ethelwyn, the proceeds being to aid the local union. The average price realized for the boxes was over four dollars and over one hundred dollars was raised. Ethelwyn Union has had a very successful winter, holding debates on topics of interest to the farmer and as we are now entering upon the spring and summer work we do so with a feeling that this has been a winter well spent.

H. A. L. MACDONALD, Sec'y.

Ethelwyn, Alta.

The resolution presented by Strathmore Union on the hail insurance question has the support of the members of Millersdale Union and we trust the matter will be pressed forward.

F. NORMAN PAYNE, Sec'y.
Streamstown, Alta.

A local union has recently been organized in the Grain Belt district with a membership of sixteen. The officers elected are: President, R. S. Laing; vice-president, I. Lepard; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Anderson; directors, Ole Husted, J. Henderson, K. Hoge, C. A. Florence, C. Johnson, Oscar Hager. This union will be known as the Grain Belt Union, No. 280 of the U.F.A., and will meet the second and last Friday of each month at the Grain Belt school house. At our first meeting we endorsed the reciprocity pact and sent resolutions to that effect to Ottawa.

W. L. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Claresholm, Alta.

Olds Union has endorsed the Strathmore hail insurance plan and we now have under way a large representative meeting for this district which will be held at an early date. We hope to have several prominent speakers at the meeting and will do all that is possible to make it a success.

JOE STAUFFER, Sec'y.



Dalroy Union has taken up the matter of the pork packing plant, but this is a new district and no one has gone into the hog business yet, so promises are scarce. We expect to have a big picnic and irrigation demonstration here sometime in June and shall be glad to welcome anyone interested.

LEWIS PRATER, Sec'y.
Dalroy, Alta.

PURITY FLOUR

"MAKES MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

"ASK FOR IT"

Consign your shipments of wheat to us and we pay highest cash prices.
Give prompt attention to all shipments.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG

How Cement Merger was Formed

The following interesting extracts are taken from a letter addressed to Senator W. C. Edwards, president of the Canada Cement Co., by Sir Sandford Fleming on May 10, 1910, when Sir Sandford occupied the position of honorary president of the company. They throw a very interesting light on the methods of organizing mergers which are followed in this country and the United States:

"I am sure that as a director of the company I am entitled to claim, as my right, the fullest information. Moreover, the board having been pleased to place me in the position of honorary president of the company, and made public that fact in the newspapers throughout Canada, my right to a full knowledge of the concerns of the company should in no way be lessened thereby. For six weeks since I wrote you last, I have patiently waited without receiving a word in reply to my queries, either from yourself or from any of my co-directors, whom I addressed through you.

"From the facts which I have gathered, it appears that the Canada Cement Company, Limited, was incorporated by Letters Patent of Canada, August 20, 1909.

"The capital stock was to be thirty million dollars (300,000 shares at \$100 each), of which eleven million dollars were to be issued as preference cumulative stock, bearing 7 per cent. The charter named three persons as provisional directors, viz.: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Hon. Robert Mackay and Mr. William Maxwell Aitken.

"It seems that about the time of the incorporation of the Cement Company there was another company called the 'Bond and Share Company' in existence, of which, after some enquiry, I have obtained little or no knowledge except that Mr. William Maxwell Aitken was, and probably still is, the controlling proprietor. The Canada Cement Company was floated on September 10, 1909, at meetings held at No. 35 Royal Insurance Building, Montreal. It is stated by those who were present that there were a series of meetings held in rapid succession, not occupying altogether more than an hour. (One who was present stated that the meetings were over in about 20 minutes).

How It Was Done

"The first was a meeting of the provisional directors named in the act of incorporation. There were present, Senator Mackay and Mr. William Maxwell Aitken; the third, Senator Ed-

wards, was not present, but was represented by proxy. At this meeting, shares were voted to seven clerks who were called in from the adjoining offices of Messrs. Cahan and Aitken, to qualify them as shareholders of the company.

"The second meeting was regarded as a shareholders' meeting. The clerks who were qualified as shareholders at the previous meeting, were present, and there were represented by proxies, Senator W. C. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Booth and Sir Sandford Fleming. Mr. G. A. Barnard was also present, and presented proxies from Mr. R. Forget, Mr. W. M. Aitken and Senator Robert Mackay. It is stated in Mr. Ballantyne's letter to me of March 7, that the agreement which had been previously prepared between the Canada Cement Company, and the Bond and Share Company, was formally ratified at this meeting. It has also been stated that directors were appointed at this meeting.

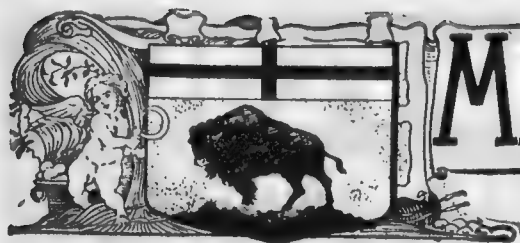
"The third. The directors' meeting followed. It consisted of gentlemen above named, for the most part clerks qualified at the first meeting. Mr. Barnard was appointed chairman. At this meeting the agreement of September 10 between the Canada Cement Company and the Bond and Share Company, supposed to have been ratified by the shareholders at the immediately preceding meeting, was at this meeting adopted by the directors.

"By the agreement formally adopted on this occasion in the manner described, certain properties were to pass to the Cement company and securities of that company to nearly double the actual value of these properties were to pass to the control of the Bond and Share Company, the result being an over-issue of the Cement Company's securities amounting in all to not far short of half the whole capital of the company.

Object to Investigation

"In my letter to Mr. Ballantyne of March 21 I mentioned that a legal gentleman, Mr. Gordon Macdougall, from Montreal, had visited Ottawa, and did me the honor to call upon me and spend some time with me. He introduced himself as the legal advisor of Mr. W. M. Aitken, who he informed me, controlled and is practically the Bond and Share Company mentioned in each of my letters (to Mr. Ballantyne); of March 5, 11 and 15. Mr. Macdougall argued with skill and endeavored to dissuade me from going any farther in

Continued on Page 26



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
President:
R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

A Plea for Honest Voting

Democracy Thwarted by the Party System

By F. W. JOWETT, M.P.

We recommend to our readers the following article by F. W. Jowett, M.P., reproduced from the London Chronicle of April 30, on the tendency of ministers of the crown assuming themselves to be the supreme arbiters in national affairs. This tendency of the British Parliament, so well described by Mr. Jowett, is more than duplicated in Canada and is creating a feeling of unrest among the people, which, the article points out, is also gradually extending among Britain's public men.

A surprising thing has happened. Mr. Balfour, ex-premier, and leader of a great party which seeks to make him prime minister again, has boldly stated that in his view, members of Parliament are not called upon to vote on the merits of the proposals brought before them in the House of Commons. It is, in his opinion, the duty of unofficial members—the rank and file, so to speak—to give general support, or opposition, as the case may be, to the government of the day. To this declaration the prime minister has signified his unqualified approval.

Thus the practice, which in recent years has been fastened more securely than ever on our Parliamentary system, of making ministers of the crown, acting separately or collectively, the supreme arbiters in national affairs has become the open and declared policy of the two great parties, which, in turn, hold all the offices of state.

What it Means

Let us consider what the surprising declaration I have mentioned, to which all leading politicians agree, really means.

I have described the declaration as a surprising one, although in point of fact it is one which might well have been made long ago, for it is but a public admission by party leaders of the regular practice imposed on their followers. Hitherto, however, the position has been accepted meekly by the members of the House of Commons, and there has been no necessity to refer to it publicly. Apparently, at last, leading politicians have observed that there is a feeling of unrest gradually extending among their followers, many of whom have shown a dangerous tendency to meddle with the business of administration, and challenge ministers on the conduct of their departments.

Hence Mr. Balfour's sermon on the whole duty of M. P.'s, which, according to him, is to support, in the division lobby, the party to which they belong. It is a fallacy, he says, to suppose that it is the business of each member of the House of Commons to judge on the merits of each question as it comes before him. He must think of the effect of his vote on the ministry of the day, who are not merely the guides of legislation, but are also responsible for the administration—foreign and domestic. This doctrine is quite simple. It is also, in my opinion, as pernicious as it is simple. If, being a member of the House of Commons, you wish to keep the government of the day in office, you vote for them; if not, you vote against them. The particular question on which you are voting is not to be regarded as being before you when you enter the division lobby. It is what Mr. Balfour calls, in his polite way, the collateral effect which your vote may have on the ministry of the day you must consider.

Parliamentary Practice

In the domain of legislation the government says which proposals shall occupy the attention of Parliament. A compact group of sufficient number may force a measure now and again on the government if its approval is required for some reason or other, but for the most part the Cabinet Junta calls the tune, and the remainder dance. The time for protest against the legislative program of a government is on its announcement in the King's Speech at the beginning of each session, when if time, and the inevitable closure, permits, the dissatisfied member

of the government party may, equally with the members of the opposition, move an amendment. If he—a member of the government party—moved such an amendment, or voted for one, he might expose the government to the risk of defeat.

Now, the question is, should a member who in good faith has promised his constituents to support and work for certain legislative proposals, to which he has also led his constituents to believe that he attaches great importance, endeavor to give honest expression to his belief in the division lobby if the government fails, without giving what appears to him to be a satisfactory reason, to provide a place for legislation on the subject in its sessional program?

The Dilemma

Should a member in such circumstances consider his election speeches and pledges and vote accordingly, or should he consider first the effect of his vote on the government?

By supporting the latter policy the member becomes a mere parts unit, who has put his judgment in trust to his readers. He tramps the division lobbies at the direction of the party whip. The government under this arrangement furnishes the conscience and the brains, he provides the shoe leather. His motives

ministry practically makes every division a strict party vote.

So well established is this usage that the majority of members of the House of Commons do not trouble to listen to the criticism passed in the course of debate on the action of departments of state for which the various ministers are responsible, and those who do listen and are acquainted with the facts do not, as a rule, vote on the subject before them. If, for general reasons, they wish to keep the government in office they vote in favor of the government; if, on the other hand, they wish to see the government defeated they vote with the opposition. A more pernicious system of conducting national affairs it is almost impossible to imagine.

Again and again the verdict of the House of Commons is given against the weight of the evidence on matters of great importance to save the face of a ministry. It is assumed by the government's supporters that the ministry would resign if placed on a minority on some point affecting any one department. The government's party whips encourage this assumption by threatening rebellious members that the government will resign, other pains and penalties not always expressed, but, nevertheless, well understood, being bound to follow.

Why Members Neglect Debates

The demoralising effect on the House of Commons itself of the present system of irresponsible voting cannot be conceived by those who have not watched the process.

New members who are under the

ignorant of the issues and vote to order?

At the outer door whips of all parties stand and point the way with never a word of explanation of the why and wherefore. If a member feels strongly on a subject within his knowledge it is not encouraging to wait and catch the speaker's eye in the intervals between the star turns when the benches are almost deserted. The crowds consisting of hundreds of members who come later to vote when the division bell rings will determine the result, not the mere handful of members who heard the debate.

Grievances Unredressed

It would be unreasonable to blame those who find something more useful to do in the library or elsewhere for not listening to the debates under present conditions.

If the vote of a member is to be determined on general considerations—which is another way of saying that he is to vote with his party—and not on the merits of the question under discussion, why should he remain in attendance? If anything of importance is said in the course of the discussion he may read it in the official report when he passes his eye over it the following day. But the whole system is indefensible. What becomes of that most important function of Parliament in the exercise of which grievances are supposed to be redressed, under such circumstances? There is not a single department of state free of responsibility for mistaken or despotic action which the House of Commons should, and would, if it were at liberty to do so, condemn by vote of its members.

Down with the Cabinet

Mr. Balfour knows quite well that the present system of government by Junta, called a cabinet, cannot survive if any considerable number of members insist on their right to vote honestly on each question as it arises—and he wishes to maintain cabinet government. That it will, incidentally, destroy cabinet government is a reason, in my opinion, why the public should insist on honest voting by their representatives in Parliament. Whilst the seat of power is in the cabinet the electors cannot reach it, but if the seat of power is shifted to the representative body itself there is no chance, because the people can reach so far.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

As announced in last week's issue of The Guide, the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting and arranged to meet Mr. R. L. Borden on his tour through Manitoba and present their views on public questions, as was done when Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the West last summer. On account of Mr. Borden's hurried trip and so little time being at his disposal, it will not be possible to carry out the Grain Growers' plans along the lines followed last summer. Mr. Borden addresses an afternoon meeting at Carberry and an evening meeting at Brandon and proceeds the same night to Weyburn, where he addresses a meeting the following day; so that the best the Grain Growers can hope to do is to have their directors meet him and present their views in writing, although Mr. Borden has intimated to the secretary his desire to meet the Grain Growers and give them every moment at his disposal.

It was at first suggested that branches be asked to send delegates, as was done in the case of Sir Wilfrid's tour last summer, but that, under the circumstances, would serve no useful purpose as it would not be possible for Mr. Borden to give them the time that would justify the executive in putting

Continued on Page 26



Plum Trees in bloom on farm of J. Rooks, Elma, Man.

may be of the best, but the effect is bad, because it destroys the possibility of representative government, and gives the people instead government by a nominated junta called a cabinet. Furthermore, the system, in my opinion, encourages political quackery, which on occasions verges on actual dishonesty.

Knowing, as Parliamentary candidates do, that no measure of substantial importance can possibly be placed on the statute book unless it is adopted, or its progress is encouraged by the government of the day, candidates often promise to support measures, to obtain votes, with which they do not agree, feeling certain, as they do, that no government likely to hold office in the near future will support the measures in question.

The Confidence Trick

So far, I have dealt only with the subject as it affects legislation, but the case against the present Parliamentary system is far worse when it is considered in its relation to the administrative business of the state.

The administrative issues which are constantly being dealt with, or deliberately shirked, in the House of Commons are most important, and they are seldom decided on their merits. The custom which has prevailed for a long period of years of treating every separate vote, for or against the action of a department of state, as a vote of confidence in the

impression that it is their duty to listen to the arguments put forward in the House of Commons get the best information available from ministers and their critics and then proceed to vote on the merits of the case soon find they are mistaken. At every door leading to the division lobby there is one of the party whips posted. If it is the other party's lobby the member seeks to enter he is argued with or threats of disaster to the party or himself are expressed and he is made to feel as uncomfortable as possible.

If he repeats the operation frequently there are no honors or titles for him even if he is rich enough to be otherwise independent. If on the other hand he is too poor to pay the whole cost of his election expenses he knows that the chief whips hold the key of the party war chest. Should none of these considerations affect him even so sooner or later he becomes convinced of his helplessness.

Shepherds and Their Flocks

What pray is the use of a member patiently suffering the infliction of repetitions of the same arguments in speeches many of which are made with the object of obstructing business, waiting patiently, meanwhile for the intervention of some genuine contribution to the debate when he knows that as soon as the division bell rings members will flock in like sheep,

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If you have no stock in this Company secure your shares at once when they can be bought at par value, \$25.00 each. If you delay much longer you may have to pay \$30.00, or possibly more. If there is any other information you wish regarding the Company or the markets write to us.

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DIAZ STEPS DOWN

Mexico City, May 25.—General Porfirio Diaz resigned the presidency of Mexico at 4.50 o'clock this afternoon. Francisco de la Barra automatically became provisional president, but will not take the oath until tomorrow. Immense crowds thronged the streets, but there was no violence. President Diaz, in a letter read by the president of the chamber of deputies this afternoon, resigned the presidency of the republic of Mexico, and at 4.50 o'clock the acceptance of the resignation by the deputy was announced.

The following was the letter of Diaz to the president of the chamber of deputies:

"Sir:—The Mexican people, who generously have covered me with honors, who proclaimed me as their leader during the international war, who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations, that same people, sir, has revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercise of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection.

"I do not know of any fact imputable to me which could have caused this social phenomenon, but, permitting, though not admitting that I may be

unwillingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide.

"Therefore, respecting as I have always respected the will of the people, and in accordance with article 82 of the federal constitution I come before the supreme representatives of the nation to resign from the office of constitutional president, of the republic with which the national vote honored me, which I do with all the more reason since, in order to continue in office it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources and exposing its policy to international complications.

"I hope, gentlemen, that when the passions which are inherent to all revolutionists have been calmed, a more conscientious and justified study will bring out in the national mind a correct acknowledgment which will allow me to die carrying engraved in my soul a just correspondence of the estimation which throughout my life I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen.

"With all respect, Porfirio Diaz."

Cupid—And a Call

Continued from Page 9

his district visitor and devoted aide, in close pursuit.

She was an active, excellent creature, of uncertain age, whose sterling worth Mr. Marble thoroughly appreciated in the abstract, yet at sight of her his steps quickened nervously.

But all in vain.

"What's the matter?" she panted, overtaking the flying cleric just as he reached the corner. "You seem to be in a great hurry."

Mr. Marble turned and faced her with a dazed smile.

"I am," he said, then quite involuntary: "There's a letter to the Bishop that ought to be written and off by the 3.30 train. I wanted especially to see you this morning." With astonishment he heard himself utter this last statement. The well-known formula had rushed unbidden to his lips, and helplessly, parrot-like, he

floundered on. "I've just received an important call to Shooting Rock, Arkansas, and you ought to be the first to know it."

Miss Wylde's glance of pleased interrogation only added to Mr. Marble's confusion.

"Yes, it's a good way off." (By this time he was plunging ahead like an automaton, blindly, mechanically). A lonely field, splendid spot. A mission of a thousand miners, seventy miles from a railroad track that has never felt a civilizing or refining touch—

The Rector of All Souls came to a horrified pause. There was a suspicious twinkle in Miss Wylde's shrewd black eyes.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" she inquired practically.

"Do," ejaculated the Rev. Ronald, and with a recollection of the morning's wrongs hard upon him, he gave an irrepressible groan. "What on earth do you expect a man to do with never a woman to help him?"

Afterwards, when he was quite calm again, Mr. Marble saw clearly just how she had taken it—that innocent little speech of his—but in the blackness of the moment all that he could realize was that Miss Cornelia Wylde had taken him, "for better or worse," and entirely without his own consent.

White and shaken, he walked home with his most unexpected betrothed, listening mutely to her plans for the future, which were many and positive, from repairing the Wheatly Rectory (no Shooting Rock, Arkansas, for her) to investing in a horse and buggy at the vestry's expense.

It was long after luncheon time that the Rev. Ronald turned his steps at last towards his boarding house, engaged, he told himself blankly, to a lady he had never for a moment contemplated in a matrimonial light.

This was the result of his morning.

Crimson waves of mortification, horror and actual dread surged up into his cheekbones as he thought of it all.

He, the Rector of All Souls, offering himself to three women in as many hours.

It was scandalous, unpardonable in any other man. What must Wheatly say when it heard, as it soon must, of its frivolous rector?

What would they think of him, those two women whom he had wooed so ardently in quick succession—sweet Mrs. Minturn and Janet Noble? His heart smote him. How he had pleaded with them.

Then upon his sombre meditation—"Mr. Marble," broke in a voice he knew, and rising his head, the horrified rector beheld at his very elbow Janet's mother—an exceedingly large woman—coming towards him with cordial outstretched hands.

Involuntarily he shrank from her beaming face. What did it mean? Mrs Noble's next words enlightened him only too well.

"I just had to stop you," she was saying warmly. "You do look so blue and down-hearted, Mr. Marble. Girls will be girls, you know."

Here her voice sank to a confidential whisper, as with elephantine subtlety.

"I think," she suggested, "It's just possible that if you happened to drop in this evening, Janet might be glad to see you."

The Rector of All Souls underwent no surprise at the sight of the dainty note he found in his room five minutes later.

"My dear Ronald," it began, and even that unwonted opening left him without emotion. He was past all that now.

"I have been thinking earnestly over our talk this morning. After all, as you say, my duty is to the living, not the dead. Can't you come in and see me this evening? I shall be waiting in the balcony about dusk.

Yours ever,

LYDIA."

That afternoon at 3.30 a telegram was despatched to the Bishop of X in which the Rev. Ronald Marble accepted unreservedly and with enthusiasm, the call to Shooting Rock, Arkansas.

He went alone.

OMNIPOTENCE

There is never a day so dreary
 But God can make it bright,
 And unto the soul that trusts him
 He gives songs in the night.
 There is never a path so hidden
 But God will show the way,
 If we seek the Spirit's guidance
 And patiently watch and pray.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY
"MARGARET"

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee.....	\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies).....	.50
S. G. Pendants (gents).....	.50
S. G. Buttons.....	.05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Hargrave St.
To maintain the Fresh Air Home at least for three months in the summer.

MOTTO

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe whate'er we can,
For speech should bind the human mind
And love link man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.

The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But build upon the sand.
'Tis what he does, not what he can,
That proves the measure of the man.

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all overdue postage and it frequently runs up to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.
MARGARET.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Shadows are falling fast in our Sunshine work. One of our dear girls died this week very unexpectedly. This girl was quite well on Thursday, went under an operation on Saturday, died on Sunday—all alone in the world. She was earning \$8 per week; had she lived her hospital and doctor's bills would have reached the appalling sum of \$300. When I think of the privation and the dreadful burden this would have been to her I thank God that she was taken into rest. She was so deeply grateful for a little kindly sympathy shown by the Sunshine women and purposed as soon as well to help in the campaign of spreading the work among our lonely girls. Mrs. Smith, our loving house mother, has been delighted with several kindly gifts this week. Three charming bed spreads, one large linen table cloth rather worn but enough to cut into four—just the right size for our tables, children's summer garments, babies outfits, papers, boots and shoes, etc.

Please accept my warmest thanks for the loving gifts to our "Sunshine Home." This home project lies very close to my heart and any help sent to the home means a double gift to me.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

HOW TO FORM A BRANCH OF SUNSHINE

How to organize: (if possible)
(1) Invite three ladies or three children to meet with you some afternoon.
(2) Send 25 cents for manual containing exercises, order of business, etc.
(3) Elect president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, etc.

(4) Pay your dues with any act of kindness which comes to hand. By looking around you will find some stranger in your midst who should be called upon, some sick convalescent to whom a member might go and read aloud. Some sick mother who needs help with the family sewing—some neighborly kindness to be done somewhere. Do something for somebody quick. Resolve never to listen to or repeat an unkind story in your Sunshine meetings. Resolve to forget self and work for the benefit of all. Everything you do must be done for Sunshine.

Send the name chosen for your branch and also send list of officers, members, etc., and state any particular work you wish to take up.

MARGARET.

ASSOCIATED MEMBERSHIP FEES

Hearty welcome to Mrs. W. E. Davis, first associate member for the year which opens on June 8th, 1911.

The associate membership fees are used to pay for printing, stamps, express charges, etc. These charges have been a very heavy burden on Margaret and I hope to see our associates greatly increase this year. I cannot carry on the work without printed matter and I cannot forward parcels or receive unpaid parcels without funds. Here indeed would be an act of Sunshine to get up an entertainment, however small, and make at least one associate membership fee.

WHEEL CHAIR FUND

Amount previously acknowledged\$1.25
Mrs. W. E. Davis20

\$1.45



CHILDREN'S BADGE FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

SUNSHINE CHICKS

Now dear Chicks, I want you to hurry up and write me a nice long letter telling what you are doing and going to do for Sunshine during the coming summer days. I feel sure you can make up many picnics, garden parties or summer sales of work and so help to scatter the sunshine of happiness in your own wee corner. I will be glad to help with suggestions for your summer festivals

or picnics. May your summer be one of loving cheerful deeds is the wish of your loving friend,
MARGARET.

TELL THEM SO

"When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow
For the ones that walk beside you,
If you love them tell them so.
What you count of little value
Has an almost magic power,
And beneath the cheering sunshine
Hearts will blossom like a flower."
—From "Golden Days."

THE MISSES AT SCHOOL

There was once a school
Where the mistress, Miss Rule,
Taught a number of misses that vexed her;
Miss Chief was the lass
At the head of the class
And young Miss Demeanor was next her.

Poor little Miss Hap
Spilled the ink in her lap,
And Miss Fortune fell under the table;
Miss Conduct they all
Did a Miss Creant call,
But Miss State declared this was a fable.

Miss Lay lost her book,
And Miss Lead undertook
To show her the place where to find it;
But upon the wrong nail
Had Miss Place hung her veil,
And Miss Deed hung the book safe behind it.

They went on very well,
As I have heard tell,
Till Miss Take brought in Miss Understanding;
Miss Conjecture then guessed
Evil things of the rest,
And Miss Counsel advised their disbanding.
—The Advance.

MANITOBA

Ida Kircher, Moore Park:—The beads could be sent forward loose if you wish and would go in parcel for Mr. Jones. Many thanks for your kind wishes for the work. Write and tell me more of yourself.

MAKES HOME HAPPY

Dear Margaret:—My plan to make home happy is to fetch the cattle home at night because father is so tired after working in the field all day; do all my little chores without grumbling; take the cream to the Valley River station every Wednesday with my sister Margie. We send it to a creamery. We have got a little puppy with white all around his neck, and a black coat, and white paws, and a black tail with a little white tip at the end; he is called Toby. He is very fat and does lots of mischief. I like my Sunshine Guild button very much. I am wearing it every Sunday now. Two more girls have joined since I got my button.
Dauphin, Man. NELLIE TURRELL.

Dear Nellie:—You are a dear little Sunshiner and certainly will prove a great help to dear mother and to Sunshine. A smiling face is always a joy to everyone. I am printing your letter in full and hope to hear from others the work they are doing for Sunshine. Hope you will wear your button every day.

Mrs. W. E. Davies, Dundurn, Sask.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. You are the first associate member for 1911. I am always glad to hear of any kind act. Many thanks for sending medicine to the young man. Rheumatism is very prevalent here. Write again and tell me more of your family.

Irene Dryden, St. Agatha, Man.—Your kind gift to Sunshine in the form of papers will go in Mr. Jones' parcel. He will come to Winnipeg early in June and I am now preparing the boxes for him. Many gifts are being received daily and I know he will be very grateful to the loving hearts of my Western readers for gifts.

SASKATCHEWAN

E. Olson, Stockholm, Sask.—Glad you like button and card. I am sure Clarence will enjoy game. He is very bright and wonderfully brave, the poor wee chap. Give my love to your sister and the dear mother.

Berth M. Gregory, Prospect Farm, Theodore, Sask.—I will forward another button today and hope you receive it safely. You must help in the home while mother is away scattering Sunshine on the sick neighbor. Sea gulls are very wise and make great pets. Tell brother he must join the Sunshine Guild.

Mrs. D. A., Laurier, Man.—Many thanks for paper patterns of fancy quilts. I will pass them to Isabel. If women could only realize that a good husband is the greatest blessing I feel sure there would be less unhappiness in many homes. You must indeed feel thankful that your darling is improving. Your kind wishes for the Guild and myself are good to read.

M. L. H., Riding Mountain, Sask.—Many thanks for clothing sent in. Glad to hear from you at any time. Thanks also for twenty-five cents. Give my love to your son; please send me his name and I will enroll him as a member of the Guild.

The blessedness of giving is not limited to cheques. There are gifts that far transcend these—gifts that the poorest can give. "Lillian Whiting."

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address



Multiply Your Profits With This Proved Farm Power

YOU have invested a certain amount of money in your farm machines—your separator—fanning mill—ensilage cutter—pump. To make that investment pay dividends, these machines must be operated at highest efficiency and the least possible cost.

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All I H C engines are conservatively rated—each engine easily developing 10 to 30 per cent more than its listed horse power.

The I H C is simple—its parts few and strong. This makes it easy to clean and keep in good condition, and gives it lasting qualities not

to be found on more complicated engines.

I H C Gasoline Engines are built in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H.P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, or tractor.

No matter what work you want done there is an I H C to do it. See the I H C local dealer and pick out the engine you need. Get it to work saving you time and money and increasing your production. If you prefer, write for catalogue and full information to nearest branch house.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

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"THE COWL BRAND RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



The Chest contains the following

articles of everyday use on the farm:

- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS"—Will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
- 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown woodstain that exterminates bed-bugs and other vermin.
- 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE"—That rids birds and buildings of lice, mites and other vermin.
- 1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most successful germicide.
- 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested and certain cure.
- 1 Pot "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
- 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, spavins, rheumatism, etc.
- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
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When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list, re-order from your local dealer.

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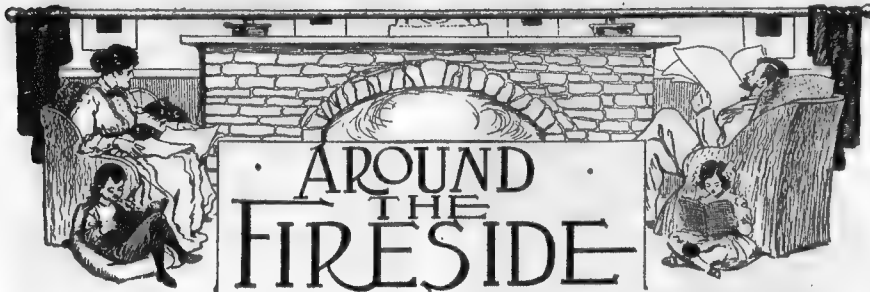
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WINNIPEG, MAN.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS

NOTE.—Readers of Fireside will be pleased to find popular subjects treated with such ability and broadmindedness as may be found in the two letters appended.

These subjects are not just mere talk and pastime, but real live questions, and it behooves every reader of this page to ponder upon these matters and take an active personal interest in affairs that concern the community so deeply. This page is open to discussions, which, of course, means expressions of opinions on either side of any question.

NEGROES UNWELCOME

Editor, Fireside:—I see in late issues of your paper much discussion of subjects bearing on women's rights, with a vote inviting men and women of the provinces to join. I would like to contribute. As regards negro immigrants, I am glad to note that some of the women are alive to that social danger which is one of the greatest they will ever have to face. Any honest white man who has substantial experience of negroes living under mono-gamic white laws, with a police system which, though it often punishes, as often fails to prevent, will strive to keep his women kind out of such a country entirely, for it contains a danger of unlimited terror for his women and of the destruction of his family prosperity.

Next I see a proposition that women be allowed to take homesteads on the same terms as men. This is not at all without precedent and it has some strong points to recommend it. It is one of the troubles of the prairies that a one-quarter section of land is much too small for a family to thrive upon. The proper size for a farm did not trouble the early settlers, who all looked to the public range for their grazing and their hay, as many do still; while using their homestead for residence, tillage and winter pasture; nor does it depend on the principles which interest a commercial government; nor on any science of surveying. It depends on the natural condition of its surface and especially on the rainfall. The tough prairie sod requires four heavy horses to break it up, and a certain complement of milk cows and other stock are necessary for profitable settlement, which requires more hay, grazing and crop than an average one-quarter section will produce. The land system further hinders the settler severely by making it difficult or impossible for him to purchase additional land adjoining his homestead, and the only relief that as yet shows on his horizon, lies in this proposal that his wife or daughter should homestead an adjoining quarter section on the same terms as himself. Beyond this there are women who are capable of breaking and making a farm for themselves and against whom there is no sound reason for holding a barrier short of their unfitness for military service. It is true we are not militarized today, but we see that Australia is so, and that we may be tomorrow, therefore, it would be reasonable to require that one man (father, husband, guardian, etc.), be necessary for each four homesteads granted. Further, since annexation is exposed as a live issue, it would be well to provide that the marriage of women homesteaders to foreign subjects involves the sale of improvements to a British subject homesteading or the forfeiture of the homesteads. Under such conditions it would be an act of justice to our women and help to the country by building up strong farm settlements.

Next, I note in your issue of April 19, your report of a deputation of women to the Manitoba government and of their meeting with the law amendments committee. It is impossible for readers to know whether your report gives a true idea of the government and the law committee in the matter, but, taking it as it stands, it suggests that they have

no desire at all to bear or to consider the views of the women on the matter, but merely to make pretense of observing the classical injunction and alteram partem and to bluff them and use them with contempt. Assuming that the government (men) hold rightfully the position of lawgivers to an inferior class of society it is still desirable to the interests of justice and public policy to discover the opinions and the feelings of the class governed and to order the law in such manner as shall relieve them of all oppression and of all sense of unfairness. The subject would be much simplified by the appointment of a public trustee for all estates, and for a permanent court to revise their disposal whether under will or not, and to which every widow, minor or other claimant could appeal without the necessary intervention of a lawyer, and without cost, beyond legacy duty. Other countries (Roman-Dutch law) provide for widow and children, why not Canada? It seems that the lawyers have, in some respects, secured a monopoly of law, having obtained such a position that they can manufacture laws and administer them to suit their own purposes. Evidently the widow is at their mercy and like other social orders of which drastic reforms have been found necessary, they are in a position they have no right to occupy. There are altogether too many lawyers in politics and it would be well for the women to work for the removal of all lawyers from parliaments. It has always been evident that military, naval and civil service men should avoid politics entirely, and it is also desirable that lawyers should avoid the legislature except when called in a professional capacity.

J. M. LIDDELL.

Pincher, Alta.

WARRIOR VS. INTELLECT

Editor Fireside:—I would like, with your permission, to say a few words, partly in answer to your correspondent, C. H. J. Horne, who, if I have mistaken his meaning will, I am sure, under the genial influence of your "Fireside" be as ready to forgive as I shall be to apologize.

It seems somewhat of a paradox for a "partizan of progress for women" to advise the ladies to "confine themselves within the part which nature has given them." This does not strike one as a very progressive policy. I agree with him that a woman "warrior" is hard to im-

agine, which indicates that the feminine mind is more advanced than the masculine, as only man still retains sufficient of the brute instinct, "combativeness," to deem it a glorious thing to fight his fellows.

With regard to legislation, is it not natural that a woman should wish, by her power at the ballot box, to do her part in improving conditions generally, so that her family, when beyond her immediate control, shall still feel her beneficent influence?

And in conclusion, is it just that a man should make his wife a receptacle for all his petty worries? If there is any cheering to be done, it is incumbent on the man to do his share.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

NOT SO BAD

"It's a tough old world," said a friend to me,

As we wallowed in the slush.
"It's a world crammed full of misery,
Of trouble and grief and rush."

But just that minute I saw a face
With a welcome smile most glad,
And a hand outstretched in the market place,

And I answered: "It's not so bad."

"It's a tough old world," said a friend to me,

"With nothing but trouble in it."
And with him I'd start to agree

But just at that very minute
I saw Youth offer a helping arm
To Age in the crowded street,

And I answered: "There's much in the world of charm,
There is bitter, but heaps of sweet."

And I can't subscribe to the Kill Joy's creed,

Nor the doctrine the Grouch professes;
For everywhere blossoms the kindly deed,
And everywhere bloom caresses;

If we'll open our eyes to see,
There are joys that are 18-carat fine
Just waiting for you and me.

AND THEY SAY "SHE HAS NO HEAD FOR BUSINESS"

(Mr. Foulke is an Indiana historian and authority on civil service. He was chairman of a special committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, which conducted several investigations of the civil service, and at one time he was a member of the United States civil service commission. He is now editor of a newspaper in Richmond, Ind.)

There is a new kind of conservation that lies at our very doors—the conservation of municipal resources.

Not long ago my wife said to me: "A city ought not to require taxes from its citizens. It ought to be able to pay dividends on the property it owns."

That seemed to me at first like a will-o-the-wisp, well adapted for the feminine mind to pursue, but the lady argued the case and the more she argued the more she convinced me. Her argument was an application to purely municipal questions of a theory very similar to that set forth by Henry George in "Progress and Poverty."

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She said: "Take this city." The land which underlies it would be worth for farming purposes \$100 to \$150 per acre; now it is worth, parts of it, many thousands of dollars for a small fraction of an acre.

"How did that value arise? Why, it arose because the city has come, because people built houses close to each other and started industries. That is the value the city gives. Where the city gives value, it has the right to take value—it has the right to draw its income from the increased value of the land. So that if a city were caught young and the property of the city were conserved for the common benefit, there would be no need of levying any other tax upon its citizens. On the contrary, the city could pay dividends to those citizens. In such a case the city simply taxes the value that it gives; taxes nothing else."

The town of Fairhope, on Mobile Bay, is an example to the point. Fairhope was settled by some people from Iowa. They determined to start the right way. They took the town young. The citizens leased the land from the municipality and built their city, and they have been running it for about 15 years. They are able to carry on their government without any taxes; to pay the state and county taxes; to have a free telephone system, schools, a public library, and a free public dock. The town is said to be prosperous.

Such examples are comparatively rare in this country compared to those abroad. There is in Sweden a town by the name of Orson, which, without any taxation, supports a street railway for the free use of all, a library and a public school,

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and pays its own taxes to the government.
It does this from the product of trees that
are grown in and around the town.

Mr. Okel, in the Westminster Review,
mentions the fact that in Germany there
are now 1,500 villages that are supported
from the product of communal land,
without taxation upon the inhabitants,
and that a considerable number of these
towns and villages actually pay dividends
to their inhabitants. This is done largely
from the products of communal forests.

In some cases the yield of these forests
is very great. They have a fine forest
near Zurich (Switzerland), from which the
net return is about \$12 per acre each year.

Of course, if the municipality has
enough land to do this sort of thing it can
pay its own expenses. The trouble is that
hardly any of the American cities were
caught young enough.

But a great deal can be done from the
mere use of the streets themselves,
for there is just as much unearned incre-
ment in a street as there is in a town lot.
What do we mean by unearned increment?
Merely the value added to land by the
increase in the number of people living
on it or near it.

The streets of a growing city increase
in value all the time, just as a city lot
does. The street railway increases its
traffic as the town grows, the waterworks
increases the number of its connections,
the telephone increases the number of its
subscribers. There is a constant rise in
values in a growing town. That rise in
the value of the streets ought to be kept
for the city, not for the benefit of the
stockholders in public service corporations.
As the value of the street grows, the re-
turns ought to grow too.

If our cities had been conducted upon
that basis in the beginning, the present
taxes would be greatly reduced. One of
the very best ways to achieve this is,
where it is possible, to have the munici-
pality both own and control the public
service plants. Most of us used to be
opposed to municipal ownership, and
with very good reason. But there is a
brighter day dawning. We are certainly
getting ahead. There is no doubt about
it.

This is a kind of conservation that lies
at our own doors—the conservation of
municipal resources.

ODDS AND ENDS

How to Clean Mattings.—Benzine and
French chalk will remove grease from
mattings. Sprinkle powdered chalk over
the spot and moisten well with benzine,
and when this has evaporated brush off
the chalk. Wash the matting once a
month with a clean cloth dipped in salt
and water. Be careful not to use the
benzine near a fire, as it is highly explosive.

To make wall paper stick over calcimine
or whitewashed walls, get a large brush
and some ochre, and paint the walls first.
The paper will stick on beautifully.

To Mend Broken Plastering.—When
plaster of Paris is not at hand, use this
excellent substitute. I can recommend it,
for I have given it a trial. Use equal parts
of sifted coal-ashes and fine sand with one
of sifted wheat flour. Mix to a rather
stiff paste with cold water. This will set
hard in a few hours, and any one can
apply it.

Marking a Place for Buttons.—Pin the
buttonhole edge of the garment in place.
Take a needleful of thread, begin at one
end and take a single stitch in every
buttonhole, carrying the thread to the
opposite end. Cut the thread half way
between the buttonholes, lift off the cloth
and there will be a bit of thread where each
button should be sewed.

Sewing Hint.—In buttonholing a scallop
that has not too many curves, the padding
is most expeditiously done by the use
of a soft cotton cord. This is just fastened
at the end and then slightly basted
into place along the edge where needed
and the buttonholing done over it.

HOW TO AVOID THE "FLU"

Dr. Maurice de Fleury writes: Do not
stand or sit in draughts. Keep out of all
crowded places. Keep your feet warm.



8946-8945.—A Practical Model.
Composed of Ladies' Peasant Waist 8946 cut
in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust
measure, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8945 cut in 5
sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Tan linen, with pipings of blue and blue for vest
and cuffs, embroidered with white dots was used
for this model. A small chemisette with collar
to match of Irish lace, finishes the neck edge.
It requires 7½ yards of 44 inch material for the
entire costume for a medium size. This illustra-
tion calls for two separate patterns which will
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To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is
necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure
for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when
ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days
to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the
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8941.—A Garment of Simple Construction.
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A practical and popular frock is here shown.
With the cap sleeve it may be worn over a guimpe.
The dress has the side closing in front and the
Empire body, which is cut without fullness, and in
peasant style, is joined to a plain skirt, having
plaited fullness at the back and underarm seams.
Gingham, percale, poplin, pique, linen or galatea
are suitable materials for this model, which will
prove an ideal frock for the season. The Pattern is
cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires
3½ yards of 24 inch material for the 6 year size.

Get plenty of fresh air and exercise. La
grippe is caught most easily in crowds,
drawing rooms, theatres, concert halls,
big shops. Before entering them spray
the nose internally with mentholated
oil and water, two parts to 1,000, and
after coming out rinse the nose with hot
salt water. At the first symptom take
a hot bath and lie down and sleep for a
whole day. Spray the nose and gargle
the throat with mentholated oil and water;
take a dose of calomel or castor oil; feed
on milk, bread, vegetables and cooked
fruit. Take hot drinks that will flush
the kidneys and start perspiration. Iso-
late the patient if possible. Spray his
room with antiseptics, such as eucalyptol
or thymol, and, when he is cured, have
the room disinfected with formaldehyde.
For the grip is a sort of blood poisoning,
with many complications, and is very
contagious.

A SPRINGTIME WISH

Isabel Ecclestone Mackay

O, to be a robin

In the spring!

When the fleeting days of April

Are a-wing,

And the air is sweet with knowing

Where the hidden buds are growing,

And the merry winds are going

Wandering!

O, to be a robin

With a nest

Built upon the budding branches

East or West!

Just to swing and sway and dangle

Far from earth and all its tangle,

Joining in the gay bird jangle

With a zest!

O, to be a robin—

Just to sing!

Not to have the pain of hating

Anything—

Just to race the foremost swallow

Over hill and over hollow—

And the joy of life to follow

Through the spring!

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THE PLANET

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED AT MELITA

Melita, Man., May 29.—J. G. Turfiff, M.P. for Assiniboia, Dr. R. S. Thornton, ex-M.P.P., and John Williams, ex-M.P.P., addressed a well attended meeting here tonight in favor of the reciprocity agreement. Rain fell steadily from about 6 o'clock onward, and that, together with the muddy roads, prevented many farmers from coming into town. A large number of local Conservatives were present. All the speakers were given an excellent hearing. There were no interruptions of any kind and throughout there was plenty of cheering. The audience seemed to appreciate the descriptions of Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash, and Sir William van Horne, and others calling it a crime for the farmers to sell their grain to the United States, when they themselves maintained active extensive relations with American markets. The speakers claimed that the West, if allowed to trade with its southern neighbor, would be all the more contented and prosperous and much more loyal to the British Empire which it loved than if denied freedom of trade.

Remembers Former Treaty

John Anderson, chairman, said, he was the only one present who could recall the time when the reciprocity agreement of 1854 to 1866 was in force. He remembered sending steers to a Buffalo buyer at \$25 each when the best local price was \$15. He had also sold lambs at that time in the American market at from \$9 to \$10 each when the highest local price was \$5.25. Ever since the abrogation of that treaty prices for natural products had been lower in Canada. He was heartily in favor of reciprocity.

J. G. Turfiff said if it were not for politics not one Canadian in a hundred would oppose reciprocity. If it were not for politics Dr. Schaffner would not be opposing reciprocity, but he would oppose it in fear and trembling at the crack of the party whip. This time the whip was held over the Conservative party by the Canadian manufacturers. What had happened, asked Mr. Turfiff, when Mr. Fielding in 1897 brought down his proposals for a lowering of the tariff and for a British preference? The Canadian manufacturers had declared that the country would be ruined, that smoke stacks would grow cold, and soup kitchens would have to be opened. Had that come to pass? On the contrary, never in the history of Canada had the manufacturers been in such good shape as they were in today. Mr. Fielding had been right and the manufacturers had been wrong. Was it not better to trust to Mr. Fielding's judgment than to believe those who had already been proved wrong?

Cannot Understand It

For the life of him, said Mr. Turfiff, he could not understand how an additional market for Canadian farm products could be bad. Had they ever heard of the United Kingdom refusing to trade with any nation? If the worst happened Canada would be nothing out because they were not going to deal with the United States unless it suited them to do so. Reciprocity did not mean that Canadians would lose their own home market or the market of the United Kingdom. At the present time more than half of Canada's total trade was done with the United States. Why was that? Was it because of any particular love for the United States? No, it was because it was the natural thing for Canada to do. The opponents of reciprocity talked about loyalty. Men who were always talking about loyalty were liable to be less loyal than the man who did his business without boasting about loyalty. What was loyalty worth when it was put upon a dollar basis, when it was made a five or ten per cent. loyalty? The opponents were not afraid of their own loyalty, they were afraid of other people's loyalty. Mr. Turfiff said that in his own constituency which bordered the States for about 100 miles, there were about 1,500 American farmers. He was perfectly certain that not five per cent. of these American farmers would vote for annexation if such a vote were taken. Every Western member, thought Mr. Turfiff, should support reciprocity. Western members would

make a great mistake if they joined with Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash, and other millionaires against letting the West trade with its neighbor.

Dr. Thornton's Address

Dr. R. S. Thornton said freedom of trade had been always a characteristic demand of British citizens. After outlining the present situation with regard to the reciprocity agreement, he said the whole crux of the situation was whether or not the West wanted reciprocity. If it wanted it, it would get it. If the Western farmers said with no uncertain voice that they wanted the reciprocity agreement, that with them it was not politics but business, then when the Ottawa session re-opened there would be a totally different atmosphere and reciprocity would go into effect within three months. The farmers around Waskada, Lylet and Melita would find the price of wheat on a level with the wheat grown in the States. The probable result would be that the price in the States would go down, and the price of wheat in Manitoba would go up. If the two present prices met half way, the Manitoba farmer would get about five cents a bushel for his wheat. Anti-reciprocity speakers were talking about the varying prices of wheat in different states, but they omitted to say anything about the grades. It was the grade that explained the difference, and there was no grade in the world better than Manitoba No. 1 Hard. (Cheers.)

Want Canadian Wheat

The Minneapolis millers wanted it,

THOS. H. CUDDY, INVENTOR



The above is a photograph of Thos. H. Cuddy, the inventor of the "Cuddy Patent Steering Device." Mr. Cuddy, while operating his own farm in the Sandford district near Winnipeg, was impressed by the necessity of some appliance to lighten the labor of steering a plowing tractor while engaged in plowing or other farming operations. He accordingly set to work and designed the steering device which bears his name and which has proved so successful after a thorough test in his immediate neighborhood and at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and Brandon Winter Fair, subsequently, that it was decided to place it on the market. Accordingly arrangements were made with the Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, to undertake its manufacture and sale. The apparatus is comparatively inexpensive and can be attached to the ordinary tractor in fifteen minutes. It is claimed that it will permit of the operation of the plowing tractor with one less man than would otherwise be employed. It responds so readily to the operator that practically no exertion is required to give perfect control. Should it do everything that is claimed for it, it will prove a factor in eliminating some of the difficulties which have in a large number of cases stood in the way of the purchase of a tractor by Western farmers.

and the Old Country millers wanted it.

Criticizing Dr. Schaffner's statement that nothing had been said about reciprocity until the farmers' delegation went to Ottawa, Dr. Thornton contended that the Grain Growers at Brandon last summer had specially asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for reciprocity. In figures which he gave recently to the House of Commons Dr. Schaffner had contended that because, in 1901, the States had grown 520,000,000 bushels of wheat and in 1910 730,000,000 bushels of wheat, the United States was not becoming dependent on Canada for wheat, but said Dr. Thornton, according to the very figures given by Dr. Schaffner, the United States had grown 747,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1902. Western farmers had just as much right as the Massey-Harris Company and other Eastern firms to look for new markets and new customers. That was what reciprocity for the farmers meant. There was every probability, said the doctor, that reciprocity would bring about a lowering of the duty on farm implements.

The Canadian roads would not allow Western wheat to go south if they could carry it east by reducing the freight rates. It was all very fine for Sir Edmund Walker to say the farmers should not sell when his own bank was all the time loaning money in the New York money market. It was all very fine for Sir William van Horne to hold up his hands in horror when the C.P.R. had built thousands of miles of railways in the United States. It was all very fine for the Winnipeg board of trade to vote against reciprocity and the next day urge Jim Hill to rush the Midland railway into Winnipeg.

Practical Free Traders

John Williams said whether there were theoretical protectionists or not in southern Manitoba there were no practical protectionists. He said he had never known a professing protectionist to refuse to smuggle goods. Many a time he had seen them bringing home coal, oil, fruit and other goods.

RECIPROCITY IN EAST

Reciprocity is steadily gaining ground in the east. A large number of joint meetings to discuss the pact have been held and almost invariably they have resulted in the passing of resolutions supporting the agreement. At a public meeting at Orono, where both sides of the question were presented, the case for reciprocity being put by E. C. Drury and W. L. Smith, a resolution was carried favoring the arrangement and closing in these terms:

"We emphatically deprecate the false and deceptive appeals that are being made to national sentiment, believing that the Canadian people are loyal and true to the motherland, and would favor an increase in the preference accorded to British goods which enter so largely into the needs of the poorer and toiling classes."

ELECTION PROSPECTS

Ottawa, May 26.—The political outlook is practically unchanged from what it was when Sir Wilfrid left for the imperial conference a fortnight ago. Parliament will reassemble on July 18, and what will happen then is conditional largely on the American Senate's action in regard to ratifying the reciprocity agreement and on the attitude of the opposition with regard to persisting in their announced determination of holding up supply and refusing to let the agreement pass. Until the Senate at Washington has ratified the agreement, it may be taken for granted that the debate will be continued in the Commons here. If it is ratified at Washington, some time in July, as is expected according to information which has reached the government here, then a final and determined effort will be made by the Liberals to force the opposition to allow the agreement to come to a vote in the commons. If obstructive tactics are still continued, if supply is refused and if the government finds itself also blocked in putting through the coming redistribution bill based on the results of the June census figures, then the only resource will be an appeal to the country to solve the dead lock.

These are three big "ifs" still to be taken into account before the time of the next general election can be asserted with any degree of definiteness.

Manufacturers' Campaign Fund

Meanwhile the Conservative story

of an election in September is sent out, it is said, with the design of frightening the country organizations into more active preparations for a contest and also with a view to facilitate the collection of the huge campaign fund expected from the anti-reciprocity interests. In this connection it may be stated that members of the Manufacturers' Association are now being approached for campaign subscriptions and \$500 each is suggested as an average contribution to aid in the work of nipping in the bud this alleged attack on the principles of "adequate protection."

Onus for an Election

Another design of the Conservative politicians in sending out the statement that the government contemplates an immediate appeal to the country is to create in the public mind the impression that the onus for holding an election without first securing a redistribution of seats must rest with the government. It is understood that the Conservatives, fearing that the new seats to which Western Canada is entitled, will on the reciprocity issue go Liberal, are anxious to have the elections brought on before redistribution. They can easily prevent its passage in the commons by continuing obstructive tactics, but they do not wish to shoulder the onus of compelling the government to hold an election before redistribution.

LLOYD GEORGE AND COLONIES

London, May 27.—Lloyd George at a luncheon to the visiting premiers, said the younger Dominions were only at the beginning of their greatness. They had an unlimited future and would outgrow Britain in strength, population, power and position, but would never outgrow their affection to the Old Country. "There are shrines in Britain they will never forget," he said. "No matter how they grow these things would draw them to the Old Country with increasing affection. We will one day indeed be one people, mighty, one in purpose and ideals, and one in devotion and service to God and men."

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER INVITED

Ottawa, May 29.—As part of a propaganda they are about to begin to encourage the entry of labor men into politics in Canada, the executive of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, which met here today, decided to invite Premier Fisher of the Australian commonwealth, who is now attending the imperial conference in London, to make a tour of the Dominion, delivering lectures in the principal cities on the practical application of Labor policies to politics.

"Will more Labor candidates than formerly be entered in the coming general election," President Glockling was asked. "The participation of labor men in politics," he said, "is under the control

R. L. BORDEN'S TOUR

The following additions and corrections have been made to Mr. R. L. Borden's itinerary as published on page 15 of this issue:

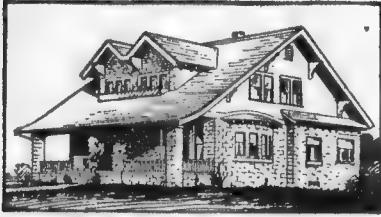
June 22, morning, Qu'Appelle.
July 4, afternoon, Yorkton; evening, Melville.
July 5, Binscarth, morning; Shoal Lake, Grain Growers' picnic, afternoon; Minnedosa, evening.
July 7, Portage la Prairie and St. Pierre.
July 8, Morden, afternoon; Somerset, evening.

of the provincial organizations in the various provinces. We have three men now running in Nova Scotia. It has become very desirable for us to have members in the Dominion house to explain and give prominence to various labor measures that come up from time to time. I believe you will see more Labor candidates for Parliament coming out at the coming general elections than ever before."

TOBACCO TRUST ILLEGAL

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The American Tobacco Company, and its accessories and subordinate corporations and companies including the English corporation were today held by the supreme court of the United States to be co-operators in a combination illegal under the Sherman anti-trust act. The court sent the case back to the

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Dept. J, LONDON, Ont.

lower court with directions to hear the parties further, so as to ascertain whether a new condition cannot be re-created in harmony with the law. Mr. Justice Harlan concurred in part with the court's opinion, and dissented in part.

The decision is characterized by Attorney-General Wickersham as a "most comprehensive and sweeping" victory for the government.

The trust is held to be a combination in restraint of trade—a monopoly in violation of the law.

The decision affects 65 American corporations, two English corporations and 29 individual defendants.

An opportunity is given the trust to disintegrate and recreate a condition of transacting business not repugnant to the law.

If at the end of six or eight months the corporations fail to bring themselves within the law a receivership and dissolution of court decree will follow.

The trust is held to have been guilty of intimidation, and clearly to have shown a purpose to stifle competition.

Chief Justice White announced the decision which was practically unanimous although Mr. Justice Harlan dissented on several points.

As in the Standard Oil case, Mr. Justice Harlan resents the application of the "rule of reason" to the Sherman anti-trust act.

The court having held the defendant corporations guilty of conscious wrongdoing Mr. Justice Harlan "is not at all anxious" to perpetuate any new combination growing out of them.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE

Washington, D.C., May 29.—Germany today expressed her willingness to enter into negotiations with the United States for a general arbitration treaty along the lines laid down by Secretary of State Knox in the tentative draft of this government's proposals now in the hands of Great Britain and France. Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, conveyed this information to Secretary Knox and asked for a copy

of the basic proposition of the United States.

The advent of Germany into the effort to expand the principle of general arbitration was most gratifying to the American administration. After the outline of the proposed treaty had been given to Great Britain and France the state department informed the German government that negotiations were open to that country as well as every other country in the world desiring to take up the matter.

Four Great Powers

The state department was particularly anxious to dissipate any impression that the proposed treaty was in the nature of an alliance with any one power.

The entrance of Germany brings four great powers into the negotiations for international peace, and it is believed by officials here that a great diplomatic accomplishment is not far distant.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND RECIPROCITY

Geo. Dougall representing Rutherford Brothers, of Manchester, England, manufacturers of Hessians and bed ticking and goods of like nature, is in the city on a business trip for his firm. This firm has been doing business in Eastern Canada for some years, and he is now in the West to find out the possibilities of the country. He left Manchester three weeks ago and he thinks there is an immense future in store for this "Canada of ours." "As for reciprocity," he said in an interview in the Winnipeg Free Press, "I consider its adoption will be the finest thing that could happen for Canada, for England, and the Empire." Asked why he expressed himself so strongly on the question, he replied: "I am thoroughly in touch with the manufacturing and business interests of Manchester and I have yet to hear a word against the Canadian and United States agreement, and from the time reciprocity was first announced, until my departure, I never saw an adverse word written of the proposed understanding between the larger countries of the new world. There has been some discussion as to the results which may be derived, but the general opinion is that it will break down tariff walls which have been a detriment to the expansion of trade.

Will Hold Their Own

We believe that in active competition with American firms we will hold our own, and yet that whatever reciprocal tariffs are agreed upon, will redound to our advantage."

In conclusion Mr. Dougall said: "We accept the Canadian movement as the thin edge of the wedge which will prove a factor in cementing the empire. We feel that trade conditions under a new tariff will adjust themselves and that the consumer, namely the tax-payer, will be the one benefitted. We also believe that neither the empire nor Canada will lose on the proposed change, but it will make trade more general, and the manufacturers and wholesalers will also benefit to a large extent."

HON. FRANK OLIVER'S MEETINGS

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, has arranged to address a series of meetings in Manitoba as follows:

Wednesday, June 7, Selkirk;
Thursday, June 8, Portage la Prairie;
Friday, June 9, Virden;
Saturday, June 10, Brandon;
Monday, June 12, Winnipeg;
Tuesday, June 13, Dominion City.

T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba legislature, is also announced to speak at all the meetings with the exception of that at Dominion City, where Mr. Oliver will be accompanied by Dr. J. P. Molloy, M.P. for Provencher.

Dr. M. Clark, M.P., of Red Deer, will also speak at the Winnipeg meeting, which will be held in the Winnipeg Theatre.

HUGE VANCOUVER STRIKE

Vancouver, May 27.—With forty delegates voting yea and only five against the Trades and Labor Council last night declared in favor of calling out the eight thousand union workers of Vancouver on a general strike on June 5 in sympathy with the striking carpenters, bakers and machinists, and as a test of the comparative strength in the city of unionism and the forces of the employers. Five other delegates gave a conditional affirmative

to the resolution, approving the strike recommendation from the joint committee, while two refused to cast their ballots one way or the other.

Practically all of those returning a negative answer as well as the delegates declining to vote at all and those making their ballots conditional explained that their failure to come out plainly with the majority lay not in the fact that they might be opposed to a general strike, but rather that they lacked instructions from their several unions, and they did not care to pronounce an opinion which might prejudice those they represented.

To Demonstrate Strength

The discussion was almost entirely one way in favor of opening a campaign against the employers of Vancouver to demonstrate the strength of the unions in making their demands for closed shop conditions. Messrs. Pettipiece, McVety and Wilkinson fired the heavy guns of argument in favor of the proposed cessation of work. They received lengthy support from a large number of other delegates, and the consideration of this one question entailed a session lasting over three hours.

British M. P. Concerned

A resolution was passed instructing the secretary to prepare an account, accompanied by affidavits, of the actions taken in Vancouver by F. W. Nicholson, president of the Master Builders' Association, and manager for the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction Company, with respect to the union carpenters to be forwarded to the Liberal and Labor party headquarters in England. It is proposed in this account to go minutely into the labor temple trouble between Mr. Nicholson and the unions and to have it laid before the voters of Wednesday, the British constituency, which is represented in the House of Commons by Norton Griffiths, head of the firm. This trouble arose out of employment by Nicholson on the labor temple of non-union men in defiance of a specified agreement. The courts ruled against Nicholson.

ACTIONS AGAINST C. N. R.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 27.—The court is busily occupied with cases against the Canadian Northern Railway company for damages for fires set in the northern part of the state during the long dry period last summer, and these cases will last all next week and probably longer.

FEEDING THE NAVY

Ottawa, May 29.—Commander Roper, R. N., of the Naval department, was seen regarding the charges made by Francis J. Carney in a Toronto newspaper to the effect that the men in the navy were underfed, as a result of which thirty had deserted and a mutiny had taken place on board the Rainbow. "I am glad Mr. Carney has made these charges," said Commander Roper. "It shows that people are beginning to take a little more interest in the navy."

"Is there any truth in the report that the men are underfed," was asked.

"About that I shall let you judge," replied Mr. Roper. "They have cocoa and biscuit when they arise at 6 o'clock, breakfast at 8, dinner at 12, tea at 4.30 and supper at 7. All the meals are good and substantial ones."

TO SURVEY HUDSON BAY

Ottawa, Ont., May 26.—Announcement was made at the department of marine and fisheries this morning that the government steamer Minto is being fitted up at Halifax for a trip to Hudson Bay to make a hydrographic survey in anticipation of the use of the bay as a traffic route when the Hudson Bay railway is completed.

RAILWAY COMMISSION COMING WEST

Ottawa, May 29.—The board of railway commission proposes to make a trip to the West in the fall and to hold sittings at various points between Fort William and Victoria. A number of important matters will be dealt with by the board in the West, including the cattle-guard question, the complaint of the Winnipeg board of trade as to telegraph rates and the complaint of the Vancouver board of trade in reference to freight rates.

Practical Butter-making

Continued from Page 4

liable to undo the work of months. Far better to dispose of a make that goes wrong for less money through the country dealer than to endanger the reputation that has been attained.

Selection of Case

Then there is the packing of the butter for shipment. This depends upon the requirements of the different markets. Regulation wooden tubs contain 10, 20, 30 or 60 pounds. In Canada most of the butter made for export is packed in square boxes, holding about 56 pounds. For about twenty-four hours before the tubs are to be filled with butter they should be soaked in warm brine. This helps to destroy mold and closes the pores of the wood. The covers should be kept on the tubs to prevent warping. Just before the tubs are to be used they should be rinsed with warm water, then steamed, and then cooled with cold water. They are then ready to be lined with paper and filled with butter. The paper linings and circles should be soaked in strong brine for a few hours before being used. The butter should be firmly packed in small quantities, using lots of muscle in the work. The circumference should receive more packing than the centre, because when the butter is turned out of the tub for cutting, it is very necessary that the surface be free from all mechanical holes. Solid packing also prevents mold.

The requirements of ideal butter are: A clean, mild creamery flavor, with a pronounced mild, pleasant aroma. It should have a close, solid, waxy body, free from buttermilk and undissolved salt. The color should be uniform and natural, and the finish should be neat, clean and attractive.

HE WORKED IT A YEAR AGO

I have a little garden;
At present it is bare;
No sprouts are bravely growing
No buds are bursting there.

My garden is deserted,
'Tis barren, dismal, drear,
And I intend to let it
Remain that way this year.

—Tribune.

AN APPLE LESSON

Carolyn Wells

When the teacher called the apple class, they gathered round to see What question deep in apple lore their task that day might be.


"Now, tell me," said the teacher to little Polly Brown,
"Do apple seeds grow pointing up, or are they pointing down?"

Poor Polly didn't know, for she had never thought to look
(And that's the kind of question you can't find in a book).

And of the whole big apple class not one small pupil knew
If apple seeds point up or down! But then, my dear, do you?

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for study and recreation, is the new order of things that may be worked out in the state of Washington when the women's labor law becomes effective on June 9. The new regulation adopted by the legislature at its last session, provides that no woman or girl employed in mercantile establishments, laundries, offices, hotels or restaurants shall be permitted to work more than eight hours a day. The penalty is a fine of from \$10 to \$100 for each violation. Several manufacturing plants in Spokane have already worked out plans by which the eight-hour day will go into effect early in April, thus giving employment to from 15 to 20 per cent. more women than formerly. The laundrymen are not satisfied and are preparing to make a test case. The eight-hour rule has been observed in business offices for several years, but the hotels and restaurants are working on a basis of 11 and 12 hours. Three thousand women in Spokane are affected by the change.



40 YEARS PROOF
You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.
Johnville, Que., Jan. 9, 1908.
I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Keesbury Falls, Vt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Page 25

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, May 29, 1911)

Wheat.—During the past week wheat has ruled steady. All the option months, except October, have been quite strong. There has been very little, if any, export demand for wheat but stocks in Fort William and Port Arthur have not decreased to more than a million bushels less than last year; and with stocks which are there, in the hands of the mills and the farmers, and these holders selling very slowly, it has given the “shorts” in May quite a bad scare. Consequently the May option has advanced and yesterday closed at 1½ cents over the future month of July, which goes to show that the present stocks in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, are in very strong hands. It does not look as if there will be much more wheat to come from farmers’ hands. We think shipments are pretty nearly over on this crop, and consequently the future trend of prices will be rather to advance than to decline. In future we would not be surprised to see July wheat sell a good deal higher than it is selling at the present time.

Crop prospects in this country are exceedingly bright. This, of course, keeps our October at a lower level. We have not heard of any exporting being done in October, although it is possible some sales have been made for this shipment. However, the price of October wheat is lower now than it has been for some time, and while it may decline further, still we do not look for much, if any, lower prices. We think that farmers who have wheat to sell should take advantage of good hard spots to make sales.

Oats have held steady and quite firm. Export demand has been fair and small quantities are being worked for export almost daily. Prices in the Old Country have advanced quite sharply and as long as the demand keeps up our prices should not decline much. We would not be surprised if our July oats advanced considerably before this option disappears.

Barley has not been saleable at any price during the past week. No demand whatever, although stocks are very light and such stocks should easily be saleable when the demand comes.

Flax has declined sharply and is also almost unsaleable except at very greatly reduced prices. Although stocks are very light still we do not now expect much higher prices.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Procter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool,
May 16)

Our market shows practically no change on the week; the interval has witnessed small fluctuations. Trading has been decidedly less active, the continental demand in particular being less in evidence. Arrived and near-at-hand Australians are very well held and prices firmly maintained. The shipments during the past week were decidedly heavier than expected, the European quota being about 400,000 quarters larger than the previous week. The influence affecting the market has mainly been Russian crop news. Argentina offers very sparingly, farmers being busy on the land. Further rains have fallen, and the new crop looks like making a really excellent start. Australia—Shippers now offer sparingly, and it looks as if shipments would average somewhat about 100,000 quarters per week for some time to come. India—Prices maintained and only moderate quantities offered. Russia—There is little more disposition to sell. Some reports have been received advising rains, and these have affected our market in a downward direction, but they have been quickly followed by statements that the rain has only proved to be showers, and quite insufficient to relieve the drought. We believe the position is that a rather serious drought prevails, but that no damage has so far been done; still, we are nearing the time when rain will be most urgently needed. Some damage has been done to the winter wheat crop, but probably it was done during the winter and not by the recent drought, and has only become apparent recently on the plant starting into fresh growth. That Rus-

sian offers have been rather more in evidence is not surprising in spite of the drought, as they had a very big stock of old wheat, and though shipments have been heavy recently, they were against sales made months ago, and it is no wonder that there should be some anxiety for fresh business. It is quite impossible for anyone to make a reasonable forecast of the future of the market, seeing that it has now drifted into a state when it is entirely a weather proposition. Liverpool stocks continue to decrease.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Friday, May 26.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible .	6,388,793	6,227,424	414,225
Last week ..	7,514,147	6,987,708	454,864
Last year ..	6,357,579	6,154,941	921,542

Ft. William	2,262,019	2,777,702	71,224
Pt. Arthur .	1,455,176	2,184,854	123,084
Dep. Harbor	24,028	34,968	.....
Meaford	124,172	13,247	.....
Mid. Tiffin	239,288	250,740	.....
Collingwood	24,214	.....	.....
Owen Sound	34,144	46,685	.....
Goderich ..	401,633	88,436	31,206
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	140,499	8,800	.....
Pt. Colb'rne	730,588	64,193	.....
Kingston	225,142	63,773	133,348
Prescott ...	8,950	.....	.....
Montreal ..	586,629	584,820	53,367
Quebec	3,200	52,771	2,000
Vic. Harbor.	124,111	53,435	.....

AMERICAN BARLEY

Milwaukee, May 29.—Barley closed as follows: No. 2, 90c. to \$1.08; medium, 88 to 98c.; No. 3, 86 to 96c.; No. 4, 84 to

92c.; rejected, 65 to 84c. Wisconsin, 85 to 88c. Barley receipts 29 cars.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments 13,440,000, last week 16,280,000, last year 11,728,000. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America . .	2,968,000	3,368,000	3,328,000
Russia . . .	5,440,000	6,696,000	3,776,000
Danube . . .	912,000	1,104,000	814,000
India	1,288,000	1,144,000	1,456,000
Argentina .	1,800,000	2,720,000	1,968,000
Australia .	936,000	808,000	768,000
Chili, N. Af	96,000	120,000	88,000
Corn	2,255,000	3,978,000	2,656,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Friday, May 26, was 3,717,196.20, as against 4,644,713.20 last week, and 4,532,603.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,517,014, last year 1,134,861. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	3,287.20	32,633.00
No. 1 Nor.	676,532.50	1,768,667.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,041,237.30	1,324,162.30
No. 3 Nor.	831,477.20	318,718.30
No. 4	376,941.40	205,629.30
No. 5	120,648.40	50,723.30
Other grades	667,071.00	826,069.00

	3,717,196.20	4,532,603.30
Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 Extra		1,993.18
No. 1 C. W.	225,199.02	288,132.20
No. 2 C. W.	3,818,941.21	2,591,477.27
No. 3 C. W.	290,263.07	450,207.08
Mixed	14,848.18	8,948.14
Other grades	613,304.03	222,865.26

	4,962,556.17	3,563,925.11
Barley	194,302.00	554,990.00
Flax	261,270.00	229,290.00

SHIPMENTS

Oats	734,106
Barley	128,706
Flax	119,410

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 29.—Violent upward leaps of the May wheat price today resulted from the timidity of the smaller shorts. A group of such traders trying to escape a possible squeeze at the end of the month became so alarmed that they bid as high as \$1.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ a bushel before they could obtain property which sold on Saturday night at 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. New crop months, however, were weak, owing to general rains, and closed at a net loss of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent. Corn finished with a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, oats off to $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and provisions unchanged to $\frac{1}{8}$ cent down. May wheat held stubbornly near the top point of the session, final sales being at \$1.03, a net advance of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. From the outset it was apparent that a crisis was approaching over the outcome of the deal. Business had hardly begun before the price broke over the dollar mark and from that time on almost every change meant woe to the shorts. The situation which the trade faced was arriving here in trainloads. The grain could not be put in store, graded and delivered in time to apply

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, May 29.—There was no lack of bearish news to greet the trader but the congested situation in Chicago May wheat and the holiday Tuesday was a check in the desire to sell short. As it was, the local market ruled easy the greater part of the session, but the undertone was extremely nervous. Beneficial rains, weak cables and a liberal increase in domestic visible were the chief items in the market yet their effect was almost neutralized by the situation in Chicago May and in the Winnipeg market as well. The increase in the visible was due to extraordinary efforts to get wheat into Chicago to be applied on May contracts. The general run of wheat to the primary markets is holding up larger than expected. Northwestern receipts are a mystery, but they are made up of a car here and there and as the northwest is a large and well settled area the aggregate of even such moderate marketing is fairly large. The disposal of the cash wheat in Chicago is likely to be a great problem and may put wheat on the bargain counter for some time but in the far northwest the premiums hold up well in spite of a very dull flour demand. With most of the mills down until the Tuesday holiday the local cash demand was surprisingly good. No. 1 Northern held steady, selling from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents over July. Just a little better flour demand was noted, but the improvements were too slight to mark any hopeful change in the general situation which is extremely quiet. World's shipments of wheat were large, but not up to the previous week's huge total. Foreign crop news was a little more optimistic resulting in easier foreign markets.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Ont., May 29.—Receipts, 100 cars, with 1973 head of cattle, 989 sheep and lambs and 55 calves. The result was a slow market with a fine lot of export cattle still to be sold at noon. The best bid up to that time was \$6.00 and down to \$5.75 for medium quality. While the export trade was dull, the butcher trade was fairly active, with prices steady to firm at last week's quotations. Choice butcher cows were steady at \$4.50 to \$5.25 and bulls steady at \$4.00 to \$5.00; calves steady at \$4.00 to \$6.50, sheep and lambs steady, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.25, bucks \$3.50 to \$4.50, yearling lambs \$6.00 to \$6.50, and stockers and feeders firm at \$5.30 to \$5.75, short keep \$5.80 to \$5.85. Hog market firmer and 10c. higher, selects \$6.10 f.o.b. and \$6.40 fed and watered.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts 22,000; market steady to strong; beefs, \$5.15 to \$6.40; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.55; western steers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts 38,000; market fairly active and steady at Saturday's average; light, \$5.80 to \$6.25; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.15; heavy, \$5.60 to \$6.07½; rough, \$5.60 to \$5.85; good to choice heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.07½; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.15; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.10.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market 10 cents lower; native, \$3.50 to \$4.90; west-

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAY 25 to MAY 30, INCLUSIVE

[illegible]

ern, \$3.75 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.85; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.85; western, \$5.75 to \$7.10.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending May 27)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	500	1467	258
C. N. R.	132	584	1
G. T. P.	18	9	
Total	650	2060	259

Disposition

Feeders east from last week	63
Feeders east this week	26
Local	624

Cattle

Cattle prices took a jump last week of a clean twenty-five cents per cwt. The general run was of even poorer quality than the previous week's, but there were a few good shipments and these caught the highest price for some time, viz., \$6.50 per cwt. Several shipments went above the six dollar mark. The bulk of the grain fed cattle seem to have been marketed and any that remain in the country will catch high prices. This season has been a disappointing one in many respects, but not to the man who fed good cattle and finished them well before sending them to the market. While some really good cattle have arrived, the larger part of the runs were composed of very common animals. The whole number marketed, both high and low quality, would not total half of last season's spring run. Then weekly receipts ran from a thousand to fifteen hundred head and a couple of weeks went to the two thousand mark. This season offers a marked contrast, the largest weekly run being under a thousand head and most of the runs going below the five hundred mark. This bears out The Guide's pre-season estimates as to the size of the spring runs and the prices paid have, as The Guide predicted, been well above the previous season. There has been considerable Eastern beef shipped in but in spite of this the price paid for beefs has continually been maintained at a high level. There is little likelihood that there will be any general reduction in prices until grassers come in large numbers. Taking it all around it certainly has been a most satisfactory season for the man who has good cattle to send to the block. Choice milkers and springers are in good demand but there is little enquiry for under-sized and common cows. Choice veal calves are in good demand at last week's prices.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Best butcher steers \$6.00 to \$6.50
Fair to good butcher steers
and heifers 5.50 " 6.00
Common to medium butcher
steers and heifers 5.00 " 5.25
Good fat cows 5.25 " 5.75
Medium cows 4.00 " 4.75
Best bulls 4.35 " 4.90
Common to medium bulls 3.50 " 4.00
Canners 3.25 " 3.75
Choice veal calves 5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves 3.50 " 4.50
Good to choice milkers and
springers (per head) 40.00 " 60.00
Common to medium milk-
ers and springers (per
head) 25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

Last week's run of porkers went above the two thousand mark, but in spite of this, the price paid for top quality hogs was up twenty-five cents per cwt. over the previous week, choice animals selling at \$7.00. Packers are inclined to cut heavily on roughs and stags and also on light pigs.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs \$6.75
Rough sows \$5.00 to 5.75
Stags 4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

There is no change in the sheep and lamb market. Good animals are in good demand at last week's prices, as follows:
Choice lambs \$5.25 to \$5.75
Choice killing sheep 4.75 " 5.25

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	15.00 " 17.00
Timothy, per ton	20.00 " 23.00

Oats

Best feed	36c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	15c. to 25c
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Eggs	Potatoes	Poultry	Live Stock
Strictly fresh 22c.	Per bushel 60c.	Fowl 15c.	Butcher cattle \$3.75 to \$6.25
Chickens 18c.		Ducks 18c.	Bulls 2.25 " 5.00
Geese 16c.		Turkeys 22c.	Hogs 6.25
			Lambs 6.00
			Calves 5.25

Country Produce

Butter

Abundant shipments of creamery butter, the result of grass getting into good shape, have lowered the price of that commodity, and this adjustment has lowered the price of choice dairy which is down one to three cents from last week. All city creameries are selling creamery at a reduction from a week ago. The chances are that there will be still further lowering of prices for both classes of butter. Dealers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Fancy Dairy 19c.
No. 1 Dairy 17c.
Good round lots, without culls or mold 12c.

Eggs

Dealers have been paying the eighteen cent price during the past week, but starting June 1 there will be a reduction. All outside contracts will be filled by that date and large shipments will be pressing on the market. Dealers state that, during June, July and August the price will be from three to four cents lower than at present. This does not mean that there will be a sudden drop of this amount, but that the price will gradually work to the level mentioned.

Potatoes

Price offered for old potatoes still hang at the 70 to 75 cent mark, but there will be a lowering within the next couple of weeks. It will be advisable to get shipments in within that time. Dealers are now laying down new spuds here for \$1.35 a bushel and the price is constantly lowering. As soon as it reaches a level where new potatoes will be available for general consumption, old tubers will drop.

CREAM

Supplies of sweet cream are much larger than a week ago and city creameries report that they now have a fair supply. However, there has been no reduction in prices offered. Sour cream is down two cents.

Prices offered are:
Sweet cream, per lb. of butter fat 31c.
Cream for butter making purposes, per lb. of butter fat 20c.

Hay

The wet weather has put a crimp into hay deliveries and there is practically nothing coming in. The result is that prices are up a full three dollars per ton. However, it is not probable that these prices will hold for long, and any farmer who wants to get in on them had better get his shipment in in a hurry. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay
No. 1 \$18.00
No. 2 17.00
No. 3 15.00

Timothy

No. 1 \$20.00
No. 2 18.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:

Wheat	May	July	Oct.
May 25	95½	95½	88½
May 26	95½	95½	88½
May 27	95½	95½	88½
May 29	96½	95½	87½
May 30	97	95½	87½
Oats—			
May 25	36½	37	—
May 26	36½	37½	—
May 27	36½	37½	—
May 29	36½	37	—
May 30	36½	37	—
Flax—			
May 25	225	228	—
May 26	219	218	—
May 27	219	218	—
May 29	215	214	—
May 30	216	216	—

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(Corn Trade News, May 16, 1911)

Wheat—		
Australian 7/4	approx.	\$1.05
3 North. Man. 7/4	"	1.05
4 Manitoba 7/-	"	1.00 4-5
Sample Manitoba 7/-	"	1.00 4-5
Alberta Winter 7/6½	"	1.08
Ch. White Karachi		
Cleaned terms 7/-	"	1.00 4-5
Bahia Blanca, new 7/0½	"	1.01
Rosafe, new 7/1½	"	1.02
Plate 7/2	"	1.02 3-5
Russian 7/2	"	1.02 3-5
Azima, old 7/6	"	1.07 2-5

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

May 29

No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	99
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	98½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars, Minn.	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car, choice	98
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	98
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	98
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, 9 cars	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car, Minn.	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 16 cars	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, 4 cars	98
No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	96½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	96
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	98
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	98½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	97
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	96½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 5 cars	93½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	94½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 4 cars	94½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars, c.w.b.	94
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car, c.w.b.	94½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 8 cars	93½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	94
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	93½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 6 cars	93
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	95½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car, hump back	91½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	96
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	93½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	95½
No. 2 Northern wheat, part car	95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	94
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	95
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	91
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	91
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	93½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	91½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	92
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 1 Mixed wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 2 Mixed wheat, 1 car	90
No. 2 Mixed wheat, part car	86
Rejected wheat, 1 car	94½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	91
Rejected wheat, 1 car	93½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	91
Rejected wheat, part car	91
Rejected wheat, part car	93
Rejected wheat, 1 car	93
Rejected wheat, part car	93
No. 1 Durum wheat, 4 cars	87½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 3 cars	88
No. 1 Durum wheat, 7 cars	87½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car, cockle	87½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1,200 bu. to arrive	87½
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	85½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, f.o.b.	34
No. 3 White oats, 8 cars	33½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, choice	34
No. 3 White oats, 8 cars	33½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, Willmar	34½
No. 4 White oats, 6 cars	33
No. 3 oats, 1 car, sample	33
No. 2 Rye, part car	90½
No. 2 Rye, 2 cars	92
No. 2 Rye, 40 sacks	88
No. 2 Rye, 13 sacks	90
No. 3 Barley, 1 car	93
No. 4 Barley, 1 car	89
No. 4 Barley, part car	88
No. 4 Barley, 1 car	91
No. 4 Barley, 3 cars	90

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, May 29.—Receipts at the C. P. R. east end market were:—300 cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, 120 hogs, and 100 calves. Cattle prices were steady under a fair trade, some choice stock selling up to \$6.40, though the general run for good stock was from \$6.00 to \$6.25, fairly good at \$5.50 to \$5.75; fair, \$5.00 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Prices on sheep and lambs were easy at the decline, the former selling at \$4.00 to \$5.00 each, and lambs \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

Calves brought from \$2.00 to \$6.00. Receipts at the west end market were:—800 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs, and 350 calves. Prices were on a par with east end quotations.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, May 29.—John Rogers & Co. state today that with the continuance of very hot weather trade was very slow in the Birkenhead market, but Saturday's quotations remained unaltered.

States and Canadian steers made from 12½ to 13 cents.
Lambs 14 cents and wethers 11½ to 12 cents per pound.

Glasgow, May 29.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 214 cattle on offer. Trade was similar to last week and prices for heavy steers and bulls lower owing to warm weather.

Steers, heavyweights, 12¼.
Lighter weights 13 cents to 13½ cents.
Bulls 10 to 10½ cents per lb.

How Cement Merger was Formed

Continued from Page 17

appealing for an investigation. I am free to say, however, that his efforts were fruitless, except to convince me more strongly than before that I would be lacking in my duty and would greatly err if I ceased to press for a thorough enquiry.

"These are the broad facts as they are presented to me, and after long waiting, as I have mentioned, I have received nothing to controvert the opinions I have formed. The facts taken together go to show that while Mr. Aitken was one of the three provisional directors of the Canada Cement Company, he was at the same time intimately associated with, indeed he was the controlling spirit of, the Bond and Share Company; thus establishing a close fiduciary relationship between the two companies. My views may have no weight, but I must be pardoned for holding them, since they are based on the opinions of excellent legal authorities (unless the essential facts be set aside). As none of the facts have been contravened, a strong sense of public duty compels me to say that in consequence of the fiduciary relationship to which I have referred, the Bond and Share Company should be called upon to return to the Canada Cement Company the over-issued securities, or otherwise account for the profit it has made in the transaction.

"A rough estimate goes to show that possibly more than twelve million dollars of the securities of the Canada Cement Company have been over-issued to the Bond and Share Company. It is obvious that the restitution of the whole or any considerable portion of that amount would enormously strengthen the Cement company."

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

Continued from Page 18

our branches to so much expense. This, however, is to be regretted owing to the changed circumstances produced by the situation in reference to the reciprocity agreement and the expressed purpose on the part of the Opposition to prevent the ratification of the agreement by parliament. Also the pronounced stand taken by the special interests in opposition to the agreement, avowedly for the expressed purpose of nipping in the bud any tendency toward a reduction of customs duties, requires that the farmers of Canada should, in no uncertain sound, make their views on the trade question known to the leader of the Opposition. Much depends on what opinion Mr. Borden forms as to the intent of the farmers in this regard.



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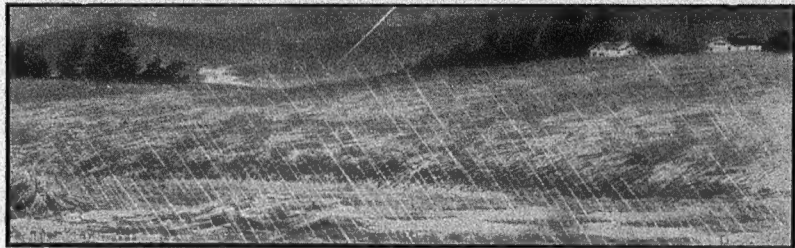
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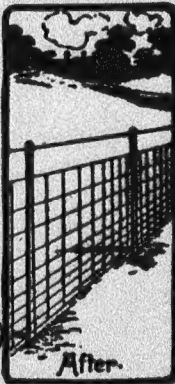
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DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.30, postpaid.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

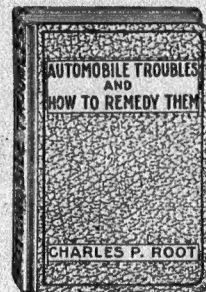
All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

Warning to the Politicians

On December 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Events to Keep in Mind

Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

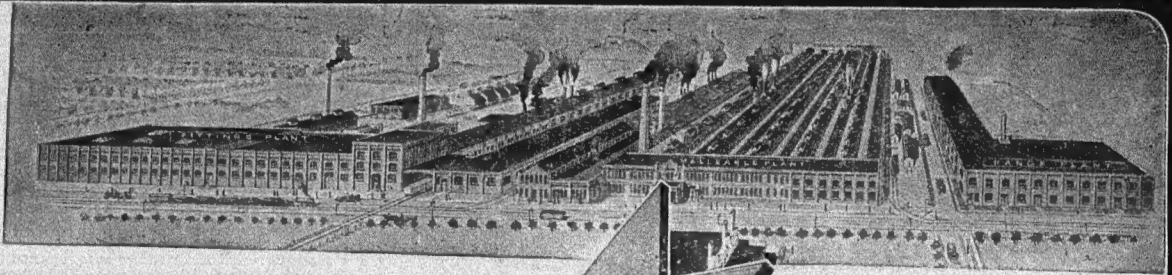
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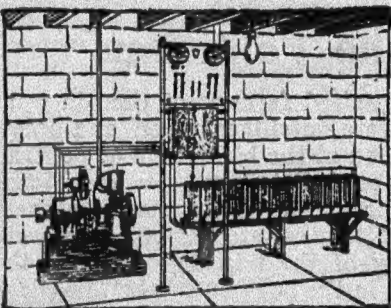
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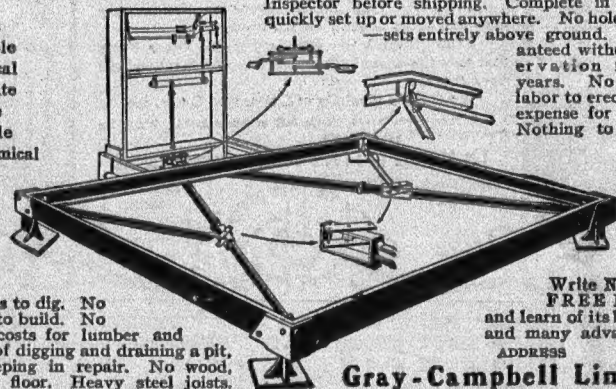
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